

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

Vol. LXXII. No. 4

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., February 23, 1934.

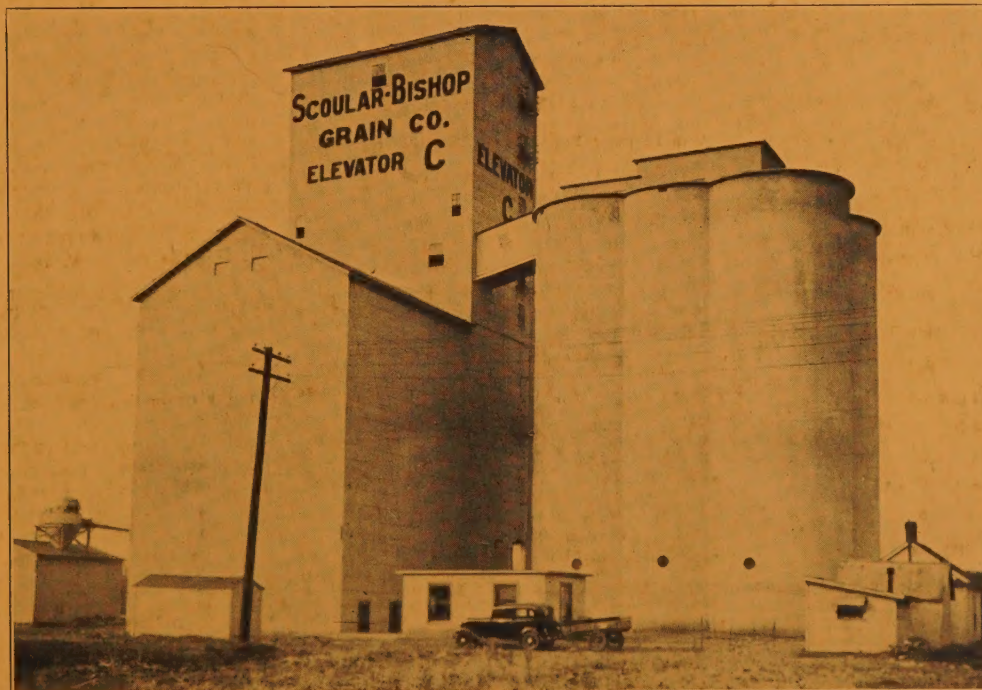
Price \$2.00 Per Year. 25 Cents Per Copy.

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

In This Number

The Commodity Exchange Bill
Cheap Seed Not Always Cheapest
Annual Meeting N. W. Feed Ass'n
How Fires Start in Elevators and Mills
New Grain Standards Opposed by Country Elevators
Why Electric Motors Go Up in Smoke
On Your Guard
Ohio Regulations for Feedingstuffs
The Chicago and Liverpool Spread
Taxation of Grain in Terminal Elevators
Milk Products Compared
Feed Grinding and Mixing

Import Wheat Requirements
Minnesota Farmers Elevators Hold Big Meeting
The Grain Business and the New Deal
Indiana Farmers Ass'n Opposes Changes in Grades
Fertilizer Selling Hints
Tri-State Dealers Meet at Minneapolis.
Harbin Lespedeza Matures in North
Hoch-Smith Hearings Concluded
Eastern Federation Meeting
Make All Transportation Competitive
Crop Improvement
Claims for Broken Seals



Carrying Grain Up Hill With a Belt at Council Bluffs, Iowa.
[For description see page 156]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Grain Exchange Members

J. N. Beasley Elevator Co., Inc., grain and seeds.*
Burrus Panhandle Elevators, public storage-mdsing.
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain dealers.
Henneman Grain & Seed Co., seeds and grain.*
Martin-Lane Grain Co., wholesale grain.*
Stone, Lester, grain merchant.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., export wheat, private wire.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chamber of Commerce Members

Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.*

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Baldwin Grain Co., grain brokers.*
Hasenwinkle Co., corn and oats.*

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members

American Elvtr. & Grain Co., recrs., shprs., consmts.*
Cargill Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Lewis Grain Corporation consignments.*
McKillen, Inc., J. G., consignments.*
Provoost, S. E., grain and feed broker.
Southwell Grain Corp., consignments.
Wood Grain Corp., consignments, brokerage.

BURLINGTON, IOWA.

Member Chicago Board of Trade

Schoff & Baxter, cash grain, soy beans, futures.*

CAIRO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

North Iowa Grain Co., country run grain.*
Piper Grain & Mfg. Co., receivers and shippers.*
Wilder Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.*
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, provisions, stocks.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Brennan & Co., John E., grain comm. merchants.*
Carhart-Code-Harwood Co., grain commission.
Cleveland Grain Co., The, receivers and shippers.*
Eaton, W. C., weekly indemnity broker.*
Feehery & Co., E. J., consignments, grain to arr.*
Holt & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.
Lamson Bros. & Co., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Quaker Oats Co., grain merchants.*
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., grain merchants.*
Ryan, James P., grain, cash, futures.
Shaffer Grain Co., J. C., grain merchants.*
Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Board of Trade Members

Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*
Early & Daniel Co., receivers and shippers.*

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Bailey, E. L., shpr. grain, mill'd, oil and c.s. meal.*

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Crouch Grain Co., J. C., buyers wheat, corn, oats.*

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin Elevator Co., grain merchants.*
Evans Elevator Co., grain merchants.*
Hight Elevator Co., grain merchants.*

DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members

Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., The, grain, beans, feeds.*

*Members Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn.

ENID, OKLA.

Board of Trade Members

Enid Terminal Elev. Co., pub. storage, gr. mchts.*
Feuquay Grain Co., optrs. country elvtrs., gr. mdsg.*
General Grain Co., term. elvtr., gr. merchants.*
Smoot Grain Co., optrs. Southwest Term. Elvtr.*

FORT DODGE, IOWA.

Christensen Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Davis Bros. & Potter, grain shippers.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members

Bennett & Co., James E., grain, stocks, provisions.
Brackett Grain Co., brokerage, consignments.*
Carter Grain Co., C. M., brokerage and consignments.*
Ft. Worth Elvts. & Whsg. Co., consignments, stge.
Lone Star Elevators, public storage-merchandising.
Smith-Ingraham Grain Co., domestic-export grain.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Shaw, Thomas F., grain exporter.*

HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Mid-West Grain Co., grain mchts., terminal elvtr.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members

Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*

IOLA, KANSAS

Cox, Roy W., grain, hay, mill feed.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members

Christopher & Co., B. C., consignment-futures.*
Continental Elevator Co., grain merchants.*
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.*
Ernst-Davis Commission Co., consignments.
Goffe & Carkner, Inc., futures and consignments.
Kansas Elevator Co., mfg. wheat specialists.
Meservey-O'Sullivan Grain Co., gr. mchts, congnts.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Norris Grain Co., wheat, oats, barley, corn.*
Scouler-Bishop Grain Co., consignments.*
Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., gr. mchts.*

LANSING, MICH.

Lansing Grain Co., Rosen Rye, soft wheat, etc.*
Michigan Elevator Exchange, Mich. grain & beans.*

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members

Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members

Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*

MENDOTA, ILL.

Member Chicago Board of Trade

Beach & Co., L. E., cash grain, milled oat products.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Grain & Stock Exchange

Donahue-Stratton Co., grain merchants.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members

Cargill Elevator Co., milling wheat.*
Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., grain, millfeed.
Hallet & Carey Co., grain merchants.
Hiawatha Grain Co., screenings.*
McGuire Company, Arthur, shprs. b'wheat, m/wht.*

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

General Grain Co., grain merchants.*

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members

Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Bell-Trimble Co., recvrs. and shippers.*
Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Udike Grain Corp., receivers & shippers.*

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission.
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.*
Luke Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*
Rumsey, Moore & Co., grain merchants.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members

Markley, P. R., grain broker.*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Members Grain and Hay Exchange

Rogers & Co., Geo. E., receivers, shippers.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members

Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*

SALINA, KANS.

Eberhardt-Simpson Gr. Co., mchts, wh. & coarse gr.*
Robinson Elev. Co., C. E., shippers & sellers.*
Smoot Grain Co., oper. Salina Terminal Elevator.*

SIDNEY, OHIO.

Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.*

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Board of Trade Members

Flanley Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*

STREATOR, ILL.

The Stotler Grain Co., grain buyers, all markets.

TOLEDO, OHIO

De Vore & Co., H. W., consignments futures.

TOPEKA, KANS.

Derby Grain Co., grain merchants.*

WELLINGTON, KANS.

Wolcott&Lincoln, Inc., optrs. Wellington Term. Elvtr.*

WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members

Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co., gen'l elvtr. business.*

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Co., wholesale grain and seeds.*

Corn Exchange
Members

BUFFALO

Corn Exchange
Members

J. G. McKILLEN, INC.
RECEIVERS

Consignments a Specialty
BUFFALO NEW YORK

SOUTHWELL GRAIN CORP.
CONSIGNMENTS BUFFALO, N. Y. BROKERAGE

American Elevator & Grain Company, Inc.

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND ELEVATOR OPERATORS
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Our System of Terminal Elevators, enables us to give prompt service and reliable quality on coarse grains, durums and protein milling wheats.

CIPHER CODES

We carry the following cipher codes in stock:
Universal Grain Code, board cover...\$1.00
Robinson's Cipher Code, leather..... 2.50
Dowling's Grain Code..... 3.00
Miller's Code (1917), cloth..... 2.00
Cross Telegraphic Cipher (9th edition) 3.50
Peerless Export Grain Code.....75.00
A. B. C. Code, 5th Ed., with sup.....20.00
Baltimore, Export Cable Code.....15.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.....10.00
Riverside Flour, Improved (6th Ed.)..12.50
Calpack Code (1923).....10.00
All prices are f. o. b. Chicago

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated
332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Wood Grain Corp.

CONSIGNMENTS — BROKERAGE
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Lewis Grain Corp.

A good firm to consign to
Corn—Oats—Soft Wheat—Barley
BUFFALO NEW YORK

If What You Want you see advertised, tell the advertiser.

If Not—Tell the Journal.

Board of Trade
Members

KANSAS CITY

Board of Trade
Members

SIMONDS-SHIELDS-LONSDALE GRAIN CO.

Kansas City, Mo.

Specializing in Southwestern Corn

Wire Us for Prices

Capacity 7,000,000 Bushels

DAVIS-NOLAND-MERRILL GRAIN CO.

Board of Trade
Kansas City, Mo.

Operating

SANTA FE ELEVATOR "A"
10,200,000 BUSHEL

Modern Fireproof Storage



Ask for our bids on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley for shipment to Kansas City and the Gulf—Special Bin Storage Furnished at Regular Storage Rates.

CONTINENTAL ELEVATOR Co.

KANSAS CITY
OPERATING

Continental Elevator
CAPACITY 2,500,000 BU.

WHEAT
and
OATS

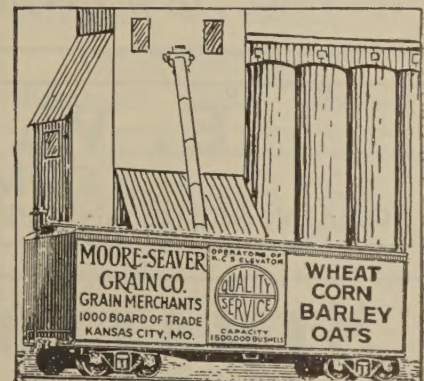
NORRIS GRAIN CO.

Operators—Norris Elevator—K. C., Mo.

CORN
and
BARLEY

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS

Mention Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated



A Service of 55 Years Handling Consignments and Futures

B. C. CHRISTOPHER & COMPANY

200-206 Board of Trade, KANSAS CITY, MO.

BRANCH OFFICES—Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina, Independence, Pittsburg, Emporia, Great Bend, Colby, Dodge City, Topeka, Atchison, Kansas, St. Joseph, Springfield, Sedalia, Joplin, Mo.

Board of Trade
Members**CHICAGO**Board of Trade
Members**LAMSON BROS. & CO.**

2200 Board of Trade

Established 1874

Chicago, Ill.

*"60 years of continuous service in the grain trade."*GRAIN - STOCKS
BONDS - COTTON
BUTTER - EGGS
PROVISIONS**James E. Bennett
& Co.**GRAIN
PROV'NS
SUGARSTOCKS
BONDS
RUBBERMEMBERS
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
AND ALL PRINCIPAL EXCHANGES
—PRIVATE WIRES—*Ask for Bids***WHEAT, CORN, OATS
RYE, BARLEY, SEEDS****CONSIGNMENTS**and orders in Futures Solicited and
properly cared for in all Leading MarketsST. LOUIS KANSAS CITY
Merchants Exchange Board of TradeINDIANAPOLIS
717 Board of TradePEORIA CAIRO
11 Board of Trade 403 Board of Trade

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

JOHN E. BRENNAN & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
GRAIN and SEEDS
CHICAGO**CARHART CODE HARWOOD CO.**
Grain Commission
111 W. Jackson St. CHICAGO**Rosenbaum Grain Corporation**

332 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET

Cash
and Futures**CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**Private
Wires**Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated**The paper the Grain and Feed
Dealer supports, because it sup-
ports the Grain and Feed Dealer.**Clark's Car Load
Grain Tables**Eighth edition, extended to show bushels in
largest carloads, shows the following range of
reductions of pounds to bushels by fifty pound
breaks.

20,000	to 129,950 lbs.	to bushels of 32 lbs.
20,000	" 74,950 "	" " 34 "
20,000	" 118,950 "	" " 48 "
20,000	" 140,950 "	" " 56 "
20,000	" 140,950 "	" " 60 "

Pounds in red ink; bushels in black, 48 pages.
Linen ledger paper reinforced, bound in keratol
with marginal index. Weight, 8 oz.

Price \$2.50 at Chicago

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

BARTLETT FRAZIER CO.
GRAIN MERCHANTS

Receivers—Buyers—Shippers—Exporters

111 W. JACKSON ST., CHICAGO

E. W. BAILEY & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

GRAIN, SEEDS AND PROVISIONS

1142—44 Board of Trade, CHICAGO

STRATTON GRAIN COMPANY

Grain Merchants

Chicago

New York

Minneapolis

ELEVATORS:

Chicago, Ill.

Savanna, Ill.

St. Joseph, Mo.

Portland, Me.

Schneider, Ind.

Depot Harbor, Ont.

Board of Trade
Members**CHICAGO**Board of Trade
Members*Ship Your Grain or Seeds and Send Your Orders to***J. H. DOLE & COMPANY****RECEIVERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS****CHICAGO PEORIA ST. LOUIS****Hedging by Dealing
in Grain Futures***By G. Wright Hoffman, Ph.D.*

A subject of much interest to all handlers of grain; not a fragmentary discussion but a presentation of the subject in a comprehensive and scientific manner.

This book, bound in cloth, 141 pages, includes, besides an extensive bibliography, chapters on: The Development of Futures Trading and the Practice of Hedging; The Theory of Hedging; Limitations Affecting Hedging; The Extent of Hedging; Extension of the Principle of Hedging.

This is a valuable book and will be worth to you many times its cost.

Price \$2.00 f. o. b. Chicago

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 S. LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY

BUYERS OF

Oats Corn Wheat Barley**Cedar Rapids,
Ia.****Ft. Dodge,
Ia.****Akron,
Ohio****St. Joseph
Mo.****CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**Board of Trade
Members**PEORIA**Board of Trade
Members**LUKE** Grain
Co., Inc.
Solicits Your Peoria Business
Consign Your Corn to Us
PEORIA, ILLINOISRECEIVERS GRAIN SHIPPERS
• W. W. **DEWEY** & SONS •
CONSIGN TO DEWEY
PEORIA**Turner-Hudnut Co.**
Receivers **GRAIN** Shippers
42-47 Board of TradeChamber of Commerce
Members**MINNEAPOLIS**Chamber of Commerce
Members**CARGILL**

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Terminal Offices:
Duluth, Milwaukee, Green Bay, Omaha
Chicago, Toledo, Buffalo, New York
Winnipeg, Man., Montreal, Que.Country Offices:
Fairmont, Minn. Marshall, Minn.
Aberdeen, So. Dak. Sioux Falls, So. Dak.
Devils Lake, N. D. Williston, N. D.**HALLET & CAREY CO.**
Grain Merchants**Minneapolis Duluth Winnipeg****CONFIRMATION
BLANKS****Simple - Complete - Safe**

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½ x 8".

Order form No. 6 CB. Price 75 cts. plus postage. Three copies \$2.00

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated, 332 S. La Salle Street, Chicago

If you would avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs one and returns the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

Market Record Blank

For C. N. D. and Radio Markets

This book provides ruled spaces for the convenient compilation of an hourly record of the market prices of Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley. Each sheet is ruled for a week's quotations with spaces for every business day of the week. Printed on Goldenrod bond paper and bound in books of 60 sheets, over a year's supply, with heavy pressboard hinged covers, size 9¼ x 11¾ inches. Order CND 97-5. Price, 90c. f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 14 ozs.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS

THE EARLY & DANIEL CO.

RECEIVERS & SHIPPERS
CINCINNATI, OHIO
STORAGE CAPACITY 2,500,000 BUSHELS

Crowell Elevator Co.
OMAHA, NEBR.
Federal Bonded Warehouse
Capacity 1,200,000 Bushels
Over 60 Years' Continuous Service

Geo. E. Rogers & Co.
WABASH BUILDING PITTSBURGH, PA.
RECEIVERS—SHIPPERS
GRAIN—HAY—MILLFEED—FLOUR

E. H. BEER & CO., INC.
Successors to
Chas. England & Co., Inc.
GRAIN—HAY—SEEDS
Commission Merchants
308-310 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore

**LANGENBERG BROS. GRAIN
COMPANY**
Established 1877
ST. LOUIS NEW ORLEANS

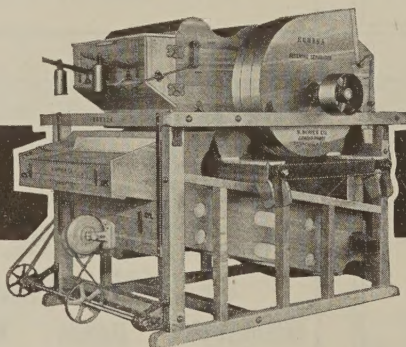
Nanson Commission Co
Grain—Hay—Seeds
202 Merchants Exchange Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

There is no better time to advertise than the present. Better start before your competitor. Write the JOURNAL today.

Use Universal Grain Code and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls

EUREKA

The most efficient, most improved
elevator separator



STANDARDIZED SEPARATOR
equipped with Eureka Buhler Drive

S. HOWES CO., Inc.
SILVER CREEK NEW YORK

WHAT DO YOU NEED

to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

Account Books	Hammer Mill
Attrition Mill	Head Drive
Bag Closing Machine	Leg Backstop
Bags and Burlap	Lightning Rods
Bearings { Roller	Loading Spout
Ball	Magnetic Separator
Belting	Manlift
Bin Thermometer	Moisture Tester
Bin Valves	Motor Control
Bleachers and Purifiers	Mustard Seed Separator
Boots	Oat Clipper
Buckets	Oat Huller
Car Liners	Plans of Grain Elevators
Car Loader	Portable Elevator
Car { Puller	Power { Oil Engine
Pusher	Motors
Car Seals	Power Shovel
Cipher Codes	Railroad Claim Books
Claim (R. R.) Collection	Rope Drive
Clover Huller	Safety Steel Sash
Coal Conveyor	Sample Envelopes
Concrete Restoration	Truck
Corn Cracker	Scales { Hopper
Conveying Machinery	Automatic
Distributor	Scale Tickets
Dockage Tester	Scarifying Machine
Dump	Screw Conveyor
Dust Collector	Seed Treating { Machine
Dust Protector	Chemicals
Elevator Leg	Separator
Elevator Paint	Sheller
Feed Formulas	Siding-Roofing { Asbestos
Feed Ingredients	Steel or Zinc
Feed Mixer { Dry	Silent Chain Drive
Molasses	Speed Reduction Units
Feed Mill	Spouting
Fire Barrels	Storage Tanks
Fire Extinguishers	Testing Apparatus
Foundation Restoration	Transmission Machinery
Grain Cleaner	Waterproofing (Cement)
Grain Drier	Weevil Exterminator
Grain Tables	Wheat Washer

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

INFORMATION BURO

Grain & Feed Journals, 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Everytime you mention the Grain Dealers Journal to an advertiser, you encourage him to make good on his advertised claims.

Here's a Profit Opportunity for Grain Merchants

IN THESE DAYS it pays to give serious thought to volume-building lines that can be sold at a profit, without adding materially to your investment. INTERNATIONAL TWINE is such a line.

The farm public knows INTERNATIONAL TWINE and has confidence in it. Then buy it—and there are no comebacks; the high quality takes care of that.

Because International Harvester branches—carrying full stocks of INTERNATIONAL TWINE—are so conveniently located, you can successfully sell this twine out of very limited stocks. Supplementary supplies can always be obtained from the branch on short notice.

You'll find it an easy matter to place a good volume of this high-quality twine among your friends and customers, *at a good profit!* Get in touch with the International traveler, the nearby branch, or write direct to us at Chicago, and ask for information on INTERNATIONAL TWINE. You will soon see the advantages in lining up with International Harvester this year.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 SO. MICHIGAN AVE.

OF AMERICA
(Incorporated)

CHICAGO, ILL.

Read These GOOD REASONS Why It Is Easy to Earn Greater Twine Profit Selling INTERNATIONAL TWINE

High quality twine means satisfied customers.

Full stocks at International Harvester branches—not necessary for you to carry a big supply.

The International Harvester name and reputation stands behind every ball of International Twine.

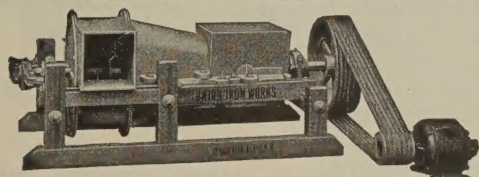
International Twine is guaranteed for length, strength, and weight. Treated against destruction by insects.

Made by the builders of McCormick-Deering binders.

ASK US FOR OUR INTERNATIONAL TWINE SELLING PROPOSITION.

WESTERN

— GRAIN ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT —

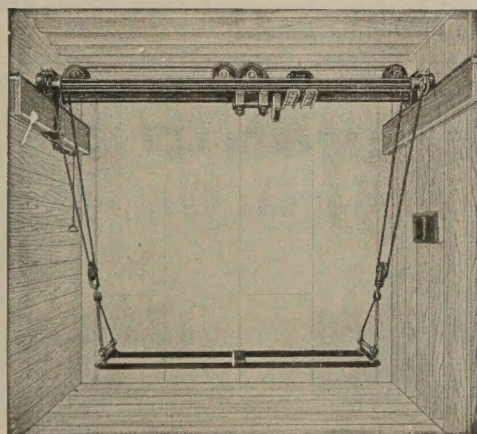


Western Pitless Sheller with Cog Belt Drive

NEW

The ELECTRIC MANLIFT takes its place alongside our Electric Truck Hoist and Motor Driven Corn Sheller.

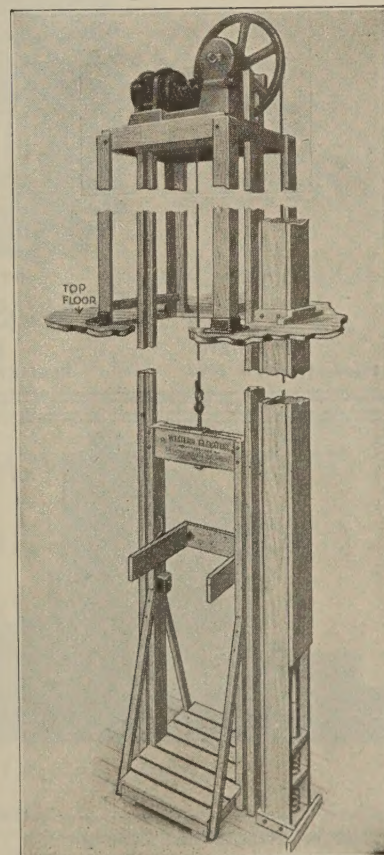
Write us for complete information and prices.



Overhead Electric Truck Dump

UNION IRON WORKS

DECATUR,
ILLINOIS



GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

FEED MILLS COAL PLANTS
REPAIRING AND REMODELING

MINNEAPOLIS

MINNESOTA

HORNER & WYATT

Engineers

Designers of Grain Elevators
and Feed Mills

Power Problems a Specialty

470 BOARD OF TRADE

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Jones - Hettelsater Construction Co.

Mutual Building — — Kansas City, Mo.

Designers and Builders

Grain Elevators

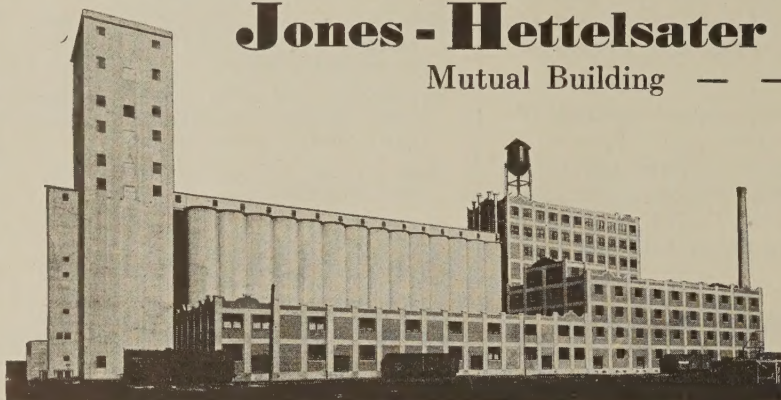
Feed and Flour Mills

Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.
Springfield, Ill.

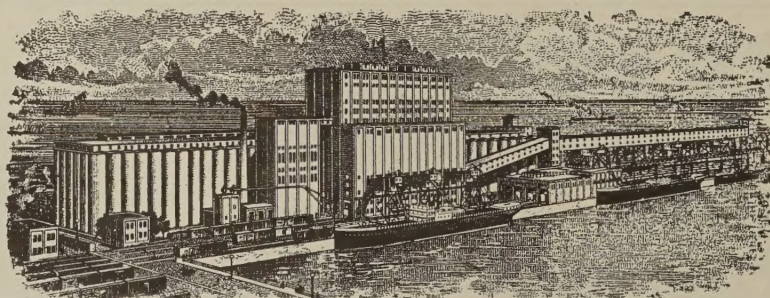
1,000,000 bus. Elevator

8 Story Flour Mill — 4 Story Cereal Mill
2 Story Warehouse

*designed and constructed by us under a
single contract.*



Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels



Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

W. R. SINKS,
PRESIDENT
Phone Harrison 8884

H. G. ONSTAD
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.

Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.



Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.,

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

17 Dartmouth Street, London, England

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

The Barnett & Record Company

DESIGNERS
Grain Elevators

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Mill Buildings

BUILDERS
Industrial Plants

Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Inc.
4121 Forest Park Blvd. ST. LOUIS, MO.
Designers and Builders
GRAIN ELEVATORS
Flour and Feed Mills Warehouses

Patronize
Journal
Advertisers

1902 TRI-STATE MUTUAL 1934
**GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY**
LUVERNE, MINN.

We write Fire and Windstorm Insurance
covering All Kinds of Property.

Gross Assets, 1933.....\$303,000.00
Maximum Fire Losses in
any one Year..... 60,000.00
Net Fire Losses, 1933..... 26,000.00

**CURRENT DIVIDEND 30% FOR GRAIN
ELEVATORS AND CONTENTS**

Financially Sound for 32 years.

Write for 1933 Financial Statement.

Ten Companies in our Group have
Assets of

OVER TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS

E. H. Moreland, Secretary Luverne, Minn.

ZELNY
Thermometer System
Protects Your Grain

Estimates cheerfully given.
Write us for catalog No. 6.

Zelny Thermometer Co.
542 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

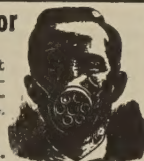
YOUR ELEVATOR

can be brought up-to-date for less than
you are paying to operate it. Ask for our
recommendations and estimates on modern-
izing your plant.

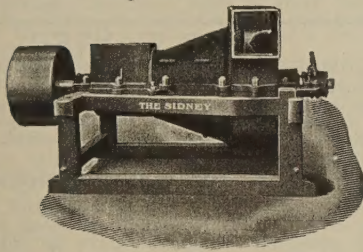
Reliance Construction Co.
Board of Trade Indianapolis, Ind.

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt
of price; or on trial to re-
sponsible parties. Has auto-
matic valve and fine sponge.
H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



SIDNEY CORN SHELLERS Hyatt Roller Bearings



Made in different sizes
and styles.

Grain Cleaners
Feed Mixers
Corn Crushers
Manlifts
Truck Dumps
Corn Crackers and
Graders, Etc., Etc.

Complete Equipment for Elevators and Mills

THE SIDNEY GRAIN MACHINERY COMPANY
SIDNEY, OHIO

ANOTHER
SUCCESSFUL
YEAR!

Watch for the annual financial
statements
of the

Mill and Elevator
Mutual Insurance
Companies

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU
230 East Ohio Street
Chicago, Illinois



A CAREFUL
WORKMAN *is the*
BEST SAFEGUARD
KNOWN

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

Your Message

Let the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated your message
bear, To progressive grain and feed dealers everywhere.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

OHIO—Elevator completely equipped for sale or lease; situated in good producing territory, Seneca County, Ohio. Address P. O. Box 71, Postoria, Ohio.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

OKLAHOMA—Three grain elevators for sale in southwestern part of state. All in good condition and cheap for quick sale. Enid Bank & Trust Co., Enid, Okla.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest to the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

MINNESOTA—25,000 bu. elevator for sale; A-1 condition; large warehouse for seed business connected, also residence building with good store business, building connected; all on paying basis. Other interests demand my attention, this is an unusual bargain. Write Harry Myrom, Rosewood, Minn.

CENTRAL OHIO—30,000 bushel modern elevator for sale; on B&O RR; both steam and oil engine power; Hess grain driers; hammer mill; sidelines; transit car load and local grain; ample ground and warehouse facilities; only elevator at station. Write 72A5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

RECEIVER'S SALE

Logansport, Indiana

Will sell to highest bidder on March 10, 1934, elevator formerly operated by Baird Grain Company at Kewanna, Indiana. A complete, modern plant ready to run, located in one of Indiana's best grain territories. Sale at office of Hillis & Hillis, Attorneys, Barnes Building, Logansport, Indiana.

George A. Raub, Jr.,
Receiver,
Logansport, Ind.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

WAREHOUSE, 80,000 square feet, Concrete Elevator 110,000 bu.; land 612x120; siding, 20 cars, 3 railroads. Sacrifice for cash. P. O. Box 1069, Binghamton, N. Y.

IOWA—20,000 bu. country elevator and residence for sale; also feed, seed, coal and hardware buildings. Excellent opportunity for someone—priced reasonable. Write Brydon Myers, Clarion, Iowa.

NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads. They will help you without, whatever your problems may be.

MONTANA—20,000 bus. elevator for sale; only elevator in Powell County; large outlet for dairy and chicken feed; located on two transcontinental railroads; will sell at a bargain. For particulars write Deer Lodge Elevator Co., Deer Lodge, Montana.

KANSAS—Good 8,000 bu. elevator for sale; equipped with 10-h.p. electric motor; 4 bu. Richardson automatic scale; globe truck dump; one 15-ton Howe wagon scale with type register beam; good large office and 9 good coal and feed bins; good reason for selling. Write 72C12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

PROTECT YOUR CHECKS—Use a Todd Projectograph—have one will sell cheap—\$7.00, prepaid. Cash with order. Thos. A. Bankmann, Room 900, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MILLS FOR SALE

MISSOURI—An old established flour mill on two railroads 20 mi. from St. Louis; big grain country; for sale or lease with privilege to purchase. Lock Box 35, St. Charles, Mo.

MINNESOTA—Feed Mill for sale, good farming community; modern machinery; diesel engine power; modern brick bldg. Owner has other business; priced low. E. J. Tuma, Veseli, Minn.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Liquidation Sale: Feed mill, formerly operated by Pease & Dwyer Co. A complete, modern plant for manufacture of stock and poultry feeds; ready to run on an hour's notice; on I. C. and Frisco tracks, within 200 ft. of deep water on Mississippi River, 50,000 bus. bulk storage, ample sack storage, 18 motors. This section, with cotton bringing a good price, is improving rapidly. Must be sold. J. T. Morgan, 708 U. & P. Bldg.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

SITUATION WANTED

PREFER LINE Elevator Position; anything considered; 4 yrs. exper.; speak English and German; age 33; married; refs. Write Dan R. Wohlgemuth, Hillsboro, Kans.

EXECUTIVE experienced in all phases of grain and feed business, also traffic expert, desires connection; best of references. Address 72D3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Record of Receipts.—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus., Price, Kind, Seller, Amount," in the order named. Priced at only \$2.25, as is Order Form 83 Special.

Memo of Agreement.—Grain contracts for contracting grain and seed from farmers; is extensively used by grain dealers to avoid taking chances with verbal contracts. Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are also on bond paper. Check bound, 50 sets to a book with two pieces of carbon paper. Order by name, special price 75 cents to close out.

Gold Bricks of Speculation.—A study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.
GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Consolidated
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

MACHINES FOR SALE

13 INCH PAPEC Hammer Mill wanted. Current Grain Co., State Line City, Ind.

VERTICAL FEED Mixer for sale; used only 3 mos. 72D2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

HAMMERMILL FOR SALE; real bargain; also feed mixer. Midwest Products Co., Kansas City, Missouri.

FEED MIXER—horizontal, like new—motor drive—one ton. Write 72C2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

EAR CORN CRUSHER & feeder for hammer mill—used 3 mos.—guaranteed. Write 72C4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

JAYBEE PORTABLE Feed Grinder for sale; in first class condition throughout. Write us. Jefferson City Prod. Co., Jefferson City, Mo.

BATCH MIXERS—New Horizontal type. All capacities. SAVE MONEY. Write for details and prices. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.

ATTRITION MILL—One Robinson 24" belt driven unique ball bearing attrition mill for sale; priced right. The Northwestern Elevator & Mill Co., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

CRACKED CORN machine—cutter—polisher—grader—cleaner—ton per hr.—5-h.p. motor drive, or belt drive if wanted. Write 72C3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

100-BUSHEL BUFFALO Grain Scale for sale with hopper, very good condition; Clipper No. 9 Bean and Grain Cleaner with rubber rolls, about 125 ft. 7-inch rubber belting with grain cups attached. G. A. Pearsall Co., Williamson, N. Y.

SELL YOUR SECOND HAND Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

MACHINERY BARGAINS — 15-h.p. single phase Wagner motor. Dreadnought Burr Mill, size 20 type E. One high frame Western cracked corn grader and separator. All in working condition and priced to sell. Write Corray Bros., Lock Box 261, Urbana, Ill.

BARGAINS—One 50-h.p. Westinghouse 900 r.p.m. motor for sale, nearly new, 2300 volts; two 10-ton Howe dump scales, 22'0"x8'0"; one Munson 24" single runner attrition mill; one 1½-h.p. American motor, 1800 r.p.m., nearly new; one 800 lb. vertical Eureka mixer, used very little. C. H. Townsend, Mitchell, S. D.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

Corn crackers and graders, corn cutters, corn meal bolters, corn shellers, cob crushers; horizontal and vertical feed mixers; Gedge Gray mixers; Huhn, Hess and Cutler driers; alfalfa meal bolters; Humphrey elevator; 4 bu. Richardson automatic scales; 2,200 lb. Fairbanks dial scales; Toledo exact weight scale; hopper scales; grain cleaners of all makes; belt and motor driven attrition mills, all sizes; motor and belt driven hammer mills; 25 and 37 h.p. oil engines; motors; pulleys, one magnetic pulley; 2 and 3 pr. high feed rolls, all sizes. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½"x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED

UPRIGHT FEED mixer wanted, ½ ton size. Also clipper seed cleaner. W. A. LaFleur & Sons, Madison, Nebraska.

WANTED—9x30 and 9x36 Roller Mills. Bag Closing Machines. Mixers. Address price and stock; rebuilt; guaranteed. Write 71X2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

MOTORS FOR SALE

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers and this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

ENGINES FOR SALE

ONE 20-H.P. STEAM Engine with 40-h.p. boiler for sale; in good running order. Changing to electric power reason for selling; priced cheap. Cisco Co-op. Grain Co., Cisco, Ill.

ONE 60-H.P. TYPE "Y" Style "V.A." Fairbanks-Morse Diesel Oil Engine for sale; equipped for running water cooling; complete. Reply to 72B13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ANY KIND, ANY SIZE, Any Price engine, which is not in use, and which you wish to sell, will find many ready buyers if advertised in the "Engines For Sale" column of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS. Try it.

ENGINE WANTED

ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

SCALES FOR SALE

BRAND NEW 15 AND 20 ton Howe type scales for sale; 30% or more saving; only a few left. W. E. Vale, 53 N. Forge St., Akron, Ohio.

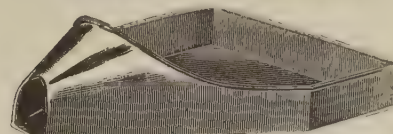
SECOND HAND scales for sale of any make, size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales for Sale" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

BUGS WANTED

If weevil, moths or insects of any kind infest your grain or elevator, send us specimens in a box or tube, together with sufficient damp grain or screenings to keep them alive; and we will tell you how to obtain relief. Address Weevil Worms, Box 4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½ x 12 x 16½", \$2.00 at Chicago.
Seed Size, 1½ x 9 x 11", \$1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Today's Measure of Success on the Farm



From the Live Stock Reporter.



*Now You Can Make
a Determination
in
30 SECONDS
with a*

TAG-Heppenstall Moisture Meter *for Grain*

Calibrated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the Wheats, Corn, Rye, Oats, Barley, Rice, Sorghums, Vetch and Soybeans, the TAG-Heppenstall Moisture Meter for Grain has four outstanding characteristics that make it an indispensable instrument in the up-to-date mill and elevator.

Accuracy —Each meter is compared with a standard before shipment and must check within a maximum tolerance of plus or minus 0.05% moisture content throughout the range.

Reliability—It will duplicate results within tolerances that other methods cannot meet in single determinations.

Rapidity —30 Seconds completes the determination of moisture content. No weighings to make and the roll-electrodes are self-cleaning.

Simplicity—The TAG-Heppenstall Moisture Meter for Grain is easily standardized by the operator in a few seconds and there are no complicated instructions for him to follow.



C. J. TAGLIABUE MFG. CO.,
Park and Nostrand Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Please send us additional information on the TAG-Heppenstall Moisture Meter for Grain.

Name Address 31

C. J. TAGLIABUE MFG. CO.
Park & Nostrand Aves., Brooklyn, N.Y.



GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

FEBRUARY 28, 1934

GOVERNMENT control of the railroads has not been so brilliantly successful as to warrant the proposed federal control of communication by wire.

PRICE FLUCTUATIONS in grain were greater before 1850 prior to the establishment of exchanges, and have always been erratic in commodities not traded in on modern exchanges.

TWENTY-FIVE bags of clover seed were picked up by a midnight visitor to a Michigan elevator recently, and it will soon be offered to nearby buyers who will notify the losers and call the police.

THE SUIT brot by the North Dakota-Montana Wheat Growers to collect \$680,000 from the Grain Stabilization Corptn. has been dismissed on a technicality. Chairman Stone will heave a sigh of great relief.

ARGENTINE dealers in grain have been driven to hedge abroad since their own government is prohibiting sales for future delivery, which should be a lesson to shortsighted radical congressmen who would prohibit short selling on the Board of Trade.

APPROPRIATION of \$50,000,000 to cover benefit payments for further reduction of wheat acreage, as suggested by the A.A.A., would indicate that the A.A.A. fears the processing taxes are not enough, and would be an indefensible raid on the treasury for the enrichment of a class. What next?

FEED grinders who never charge enough for fine grinding will profit by reading the complete report on relative costs of fine, medium and coarse grinding, on page 173. Properly presented to their feeder patrons these facts should lead them to abandon the costly fine grinding when unnecessary.

GRAIN BUYERS who raise their own bid for a farmer's grain, thereby destroy his confidence in their first bid and in his willingness to pay a fair price for grain. It is much better to post prices for different grades of grain then stick to the bids posted, thereby convincing sellers that the prices posted are right.

THE FREQUENT USE made by the trade of our "Asked-Answered" department prompts us to suggest that whenever you fail to find information wanted in the columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS on any grain trade subject, we will welcome queries and do our best to get the proper information from the trade. The service is free. Make use of it.

THE HEAD DRUM beater of the Crop Killer's Union has rushed forward with a new alarm. Namely, the menace from insects harbored in the many fields left untilled in compliance with the AAA's wheat allotment regulation. Evidently the bonus for keeping land idle is likely to effect a greater reduction in the production than was contemplated.

ALL REPORTS point to a greater use of fertilizer this season than for many years, and doubtless grain elevator operators will profit by calling up their farmer patrons and learning of their needs along this line. Many carloads have already been contracted. The more fertilizer used by your farmer patrons the greater will be the volume of grain offered you next Fall.

ENTOMOLOGISTS of the Illinois and Nebraska Agricultural schools are sounding ominous warnings of the destructive campaign being planned by chinch bugs in the 1934 corn fields. It is not suspected that the bugs have been given any assistance or encouragement by the AAA or any other alphabetical arrangement of tax eating bureaucrats, but the bugs are out to get their share of the 1934 crop.

GIVING the Secretary of Agriculture authority to extend the time for delivery of commodities sold for future delivery, as provided in the Commodity Exchange Act, destroys the individual's right to contract. American citizens may be a lot of blundering boobs, but they are in no mood to release their long recognized right to contract. King John was forced to grant this right and liberty-loving humans have enjoyed it for so many centuries, they will not give it up to any autocrat without a real contest. Evidently the radical regulators in Congress fail to comprehend that they are robbing citizens of a long established right which is highly prized.

THE GREAT advantage of insisting upon having written confirmations of all trades is again emphasized by the litigation reported in our Ohio news column this number. Written confirmations give both parties an opportunity to rectify any misunderstanding before the changing market makes it impossible to correct errors without injury to either party.

ENFORCEMENT of the anti-dumping law by assessing foreign rye a duty equal to the export bounty in addition to the 15-cent impost is hardly the way to encourage exports of United States products. The United States has been paying an export bounty of 21 cents per bushel on Pacific Coast wheat exported and is hardly in a position to arouse further antagonism in importing countries by levying a countervailing duty.

WARNING.—No member of the Balsley family has ever had authority to represent us in any capacity. Swindlers by pretending to represent the Grain Dealers Journal or the Grain & Feed Journals impose upon our friends in the trade and collect money intended for us, but we never got it. Our traveling solicitors carry credentials which should establish their authority to represent us. When the swindlers come in, kick them out and wire us.

INCOMES of all persons over \$10,000 a year total only \$2,356,000,000, which if confiscated entirely would not cover one-third of the expected seven billion dollar deficit. This crushing burden of taxation can have one certain effect, to cut the standard of living of the American citizen, and reduce his purchases of cereals as well as of every other commodity, thereby contributing to the alleged overproduction, which is really underconsumption.

"EXCESSIVE SPECULATION" which pending legislation declares to be a burden on interstate commerce is such an indefinite quantity, even the wisest of our law makers could not agree on clearly defined limitations. Better regulate the weather, because that has far more influence on the changes in market prices than speculation. Broadside legislation of vague limitations or cloudy application is the natural product of murky minds of the ignorant and the inexperienced.

TOO MUCH publicity of the wrong sort has created the opportunity for resolutions such as that introduced by the senator from North Dakota for an investigation into the cost to producers and consumers of "gambling operations." Operations on the Board of Trade are not gambling, tho newspapers of the yellow sort would lead the man in the street to believe legitimate speculation is gambling. The truth is that whenever a speculator loses money in futures the money so lost goes to a cash grain dealer who hedges, the producer or the consumer, less the commissions and tax on futures. Who but the speculator maintains the distant future at the premium above the cash or nearby future that enables the terminal or country warehouseman to earn a profit on his storage capacity? Who but the speculator during harvest and after has been maintaining the price of oats above the price of corn pound for pound, for several months past?

BUSINESS left to the free play of competition adjusts itself automatically to smooth out inequalities. When this automatic adjustment is disturbed by injection of artificial devices of government a new maladjustment is created that creates new problems, in the aggregate more serious than the first inequality the government sought to correct. The processing taxes on cereals are an example, and now it is proposed to increase the list of basic commodities to be taxed, with ultimate consequences that no man can foresee.

THE WARNING sounded by the Secretary of the Indiana Assn. in "Letters" should help to place elevator men generally on guard. It seems easy for traveling peddlers and fly-by-nights to work some new racket on unsuspecting elevator operators. The Indiana sharper complained of is just working an old game in a new form made possible by good roads and plenty of trucks. While he bought and pretended to pay for 1,000 bushels of corn he only took away 300 bushels and left the 700 bushels with the elevator man as a guarantee for the payment of his rubber check, but he was caught.

BUILDING of a federal government factory at Reedsville, W. Va., as authorized by Congress, to furnish work for the unemployed is an invasion of private enterprise whose workers will be forced out of employment to the extent that the untaxed government factory products displace the output of private factories paying the taxes. Unfortunately for the public interest this incursion into private business is protested only by manufacturers of competing products, when other businessmen should be alive to the fact that it may be their turn next, until all industry has been sovietized.

REGULATION of motor trucking on the highways can not touch the 93 per cent of the traffic carried on in vehicles privately owned by the owners of the commodity transported. The federal statutes prohibit the railroad from owning commodities transported; but it is ridiculous to suggest that laws could be enacted in any way preventing a private owner from carrying his own goods, since 93 per cent of highway trucking must remain unregulated. Stiff regulations against common and contract highway carriers can not affect a grain elevator operator who hauls into or from his house the grain owned by himself, as is done extensively by some dealers.

IN a praiseworthy effort to aid the farmer leading farm machinery manufacturers a few years ago combined with other agencies to make loans to corn growers on their crop in the early fall of the year when corn was selling at 50 cents per bushel. Within a year when it came time to pay off these loans the price was down to 30 cents per bushel, and those unfortunate growers who availed themselves of the offer took a loss of 20 cents besides paying interest and standing the loss due to spoilage in crib. It is said that history repeats itself. This fall the federal government has been lending growers on cribbed corn when the market price has ruled at 50 cents, and the question arises: What will corn be worth next August when the borrowers are called upon to pay off the loans? Scoffers suggest 30 cents in gold or 55 cents in paper money.

AN INDIANA dealer who has found feeding tramp iron to his hammer mill exceedingly expensive writes in our news columns that he is about ready to protect his mill and his feed with a modern separator. Hard particles of foreign matter often wreck the mill and always dull the grinding surfaces, thereby increasing the daily power bill. Defending suits for injury to livestock fed scrap iron is always expensive and disconcerting. No foresighted feed mill operator will long continue to operate without this inexpensive safeguard.

Marketing the Sealed Corn

The lending of 45 cts. a bushel on sealed corn by the Government promises to pile up large stocks of corn in the surplus states that will exercise a depressing influence on the market long before the borrowers have abandoned hope of realizing more than 45 cts. from the sale of their pledged collateral.

When the Government starts taking possession of the sealed corn and moves it to central markets all corn producers and manufacturers of corn products will watch the accumulated stocks with eagle eyes and move cautiously until the uncertain marketing of the Government's stocks is completed. No doubt the Government will lose heavily on its purchases, but it is also likely that producers will lose more from the depressing influence of the Government's large stocks on the price of the 1934 crop than they gained by its price boosting activities during the marketing of the 1933 crop.

Who will buy the large stocks of corn and where will the price go when the Government throws it on the market?

The Grain Codes

The grain exchange code, the country elevator code and the feed trade code, are still lacking presidential approval, so the members of the trades interested are still in suspense and wondering how soon their business management will be hobbled with new limitations and regulations.

The various committees have been striving earnestly to devise codes that will help to insure fairer practices and check cut-throat competition. The code committees of the various sections of the trade have devoted much time and arduous labor to drafting rules which will bring about better business conditions throughout all sections of the trade, and doubtless, the longer the codes are under consideration, the greater will be the benefits arising from their enforcement.

One Chicago firm lost its "Blue Eagle" last week for violating the minimum price scale under the cleaning and dyeing code. So it would seem certain that many of the old Hi Overbidders who have never hesitated to take a lot of grain from competitors if a half a cent bushel would get it, will find it difficult to continue their old business tactics and still keep a "Blue Eagle" flying from their mast.

While the codes when finally approved will be policed by the various trade associations, the enforcement of the conditions will no doubt be directed by the NRA. Yesterday Dictator Johnson stole a march on those whom he had lured to go to the capitol to criticize his activities by presenting 12 points for new action by the President. Evidently he was determined to discourage all criticism.

"Cheap" Seed Not Always Cheapest

Buying seed because it is low priced without careful consideration of its quality is extremely poor policy in view of the vast difference possible in the value of the crop. It is quite possible to save one dollar an acre on the seed and to lose ten dollars on the crop from that acre.

Alfalfa seed sold at approximately one-half the price of good quality seed has been found to contain 42 per cent of alfalfa seed that would not grow. Sweet clover seed sold at approximately three-fourths the price of good seed was found by government test to contain less than 40 per cent of sweet clover seed that would grow. An attempt to use this grade of seed knowingly by using twice as much seed would simply double the amount of weed seeds per acre.

To realize the maximum return from the acres and the labor expended thereon the wise grower will pay out his hard earned cash for seed that will grow and is free from an excess of weed seeds. The better the seed sold to patrons by the country elevator operator, the larger the volume of seed the planters will offer him for shipment after harvest.

The Proposed Federal Grain Standards

The new grain standards proposed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and discussed at many of the leading grain centers and before many of the grain trade gatherings during the last three months, have not met with popular acclaim at any time. And the more the proposed rules are discussed by the members of the trade, the more opposition they encounter.

While some of the provisions have met with approval in one or two sections, none of the changes have received the approval of the dealers in all sections. Doubtless, the present unsettled conditions of business and the many disturbing regulations and limitations to which the members of the grain trade are trying to adjust themselves have much to do with their opposition to any marked change in rules governing the grading of grain. With more time to consider the proposals, doubtless the dealers would be in a position to register more definite criticisms of the rules. However, the fact remains that general disapproval of the grades has been registered at many gatherings of the grain trade, while not one gathering has given its approval.

Before the new grades can be put into effect, ninety days' notice would need to be given of the changes. So at present, it seems doubtful if any changes will be made in the grades governing the grading of grain until after the 1934 crop has been marketed.

Business generally is in such a state of turmoil due to codes, new financial operations of the Government and the activities of the AAA, NRA and a horde of other alphabetical bureaus and administrations, that the average grain merchant is so distracted by the many confusing rules and regulations for his daily conduct, he naturally is averse to any other changes now.

While many members of the trade might

eventually find much worthy of commendation in the proposed grain standards, just at present they are hardly in a mood to consider any changes that can be avoided.

The Fire Hazards of Your Plant

While it is somewhat difficult for many of us to voluntarily avail ourselves of every opportunity to profit by the experience of others engaged in the same line of human activity, still the average elevator owner is anxious to prevent the disastrous destruction of his plant, if, by profiting by the discouraging experience of his brothers, he can save his plant from the flames.

Elsewhere in this number is published the losses and causes of grain elevator fires insured by the Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and damaged or destroyed by fire during the last thirty-one years.

Lightning leads all other specific causes in the number of losses, namely 470. And while the loss in dollars and cents credited to this cause is less than \$500,000 the losses credited to friction are over \$700,000. The number of fires credited to friction losses of policy holders numbers only 326. The next hazard producing the largest number of fires was the electrical hazard. However, losses attributed to this cause amounted to only \$128,000. The fires credited to locomotive sparks numbered 178, but the losses aggregated \$436,000.

These four causes are credited with producing nearly \$2,000,000 in losses, or one-third of the total losses paid by this company during its thirty-one years insuring elevators and mills.

The installation of lightning rods, iron cladding roofs and sides, installing anti-friction bearings and enclosing of wires in conduit would have saved the policy holders of this company much of this \$2,000,000 and would also have saved the owners of the properties damaged or destroyed additional loss due to the suspension of their business.

The fires due to unknown causes numbered 680, and the losses aggregated \$2,715,000. In other words, nearly one-quarter of the fires caused one-third of the total amount of the losses.

A study of the losses and their causes should stimulate every elevator operator whose property is insured to take an active interest in the correction of the known hazards of his plant, because the fewer fires occurring in the property of the policy holders, the lower the cost per \$100 insurance.

While it would be too much to believe that vigilance on the part of the property owners could have prevented all of the 2,802 fires, it should have prevented many of them, to their own great profit and materially reduced the cost of fire insurance to their fellow policy-holders.

THE ARGENTINE government began trading in corn and accumulated 143,498 tons thru its grain regulating board. Governments always lose when they engage in business, and during its brief experience in corn the Argentine administration lost \$101,820, before the liquidation was completed Jan. 13. The government luckily made a profit in its exchange dealing to more than offset the loss.

The Commodity Exchange Bill

The commodity exchange bill amending the Grain Futures Act and now pending in the Congress has been drawn for broad coverage.

Commodities regulated are defined as wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, grain sorghums and cotton. Other provisions are:

The term "future delivery," as used herein, shall not include the sale of any cash commodity for deferred shipment or delivery.

The words "Board of Trade" shall be held to include and mean any exchange or ass'n, whether incorporated or unincorporated, of persons who shall be engaged in the business of buying or selling any commodity or receiving the same for sale on consignment.

B. For the purposes of this act (but not in anywise limiting the foregoing definition of interstate commerce) a transaction in respect to any article shall be considered to be in interstate commerce if such article is part of that current of commerce usual in the commodity trade whereby commodities and products and by-products thereof are sent from one state with the expectation that they will end their transit, after purchase, in another, including, in addition to cases within the above general description, all cases where purchase or sale is either for shipment to another state, or for manufacture within the state and the shipment outside the state of the products resulting from such manufacture.

Limitation of Open Trades—Sec. 4A. (1) Excessive speculation in any commodity, causing sudden and unreasonable fluctuations or unwarranted changes in the price of such commodity, is an undue and unnecessary burden on interstate commerce in such commodity. For the purpose of diminishing, eliminating, or preventing such burden, the Commission shall, by order, fix such limit or limits on the amount of trading under contracts of sale of such commodity for future delivery on or subject to the rules of any contract market which may be done by any person as the Commission finds is necessary to diminish, eliminate, or prevent such burden.

The trading limit may be fixed in different amounts for different markets and for different futures or delivery months, or a trading limit may be fixed to apply to all markets and all futures of any commodity. Such trading limit may be different for the different purposes of sub-paragraphs (A) and (B) hereof and may be fixed in certain amounts for buying operations and in the same or different amounts for selling operations.

Federal Licensing of Commission Merchants—Sec. 4D. It shall be unlawful for any person to engage as futures commission merchant in soliciting orders or accepting orders for the purchase or sale of any commodity for future delivery, or involving any contracts of sale or contracts to sell any commodity for future delivery, on or subject to the rules of any contract market unless—

(1) Such person shall have been licensed by the Secretary of Agriculture as such futures commission merchant and such license shall not have expired nor been suspended nor revoked; and

(2) Such person shall, whether a member or non-member of a contract market, treat and deal with as trust funds all money, securities and property received by such person to margin, guarantee, or secure the trade or contracts of any customer of such person or accruing to such customer as the result of such trades or contracts. Such money, securities, and property shall not be used to margin or guarantee the trades or contracts, or to secure or extend the credit of any customer of person other than the one for whom the same are held.

Patronage Dividends—No rule of a contract market shall forbid or be construed to forbid the return on a patronage basis by such cooperative ass'n to its bona fide members of moneys collected in excess of the expense of conducting the business of such association.

Sec. 9. Section 9 of the Grain Futures Act (U. S. C., Title 7, Section 13) is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 9. Any person who shall violate the provisions of Sec. 4, Sec. 4A, Sec. 4B, Sec. 4C, Sec. 4D, Sec. 4F, Sec. 4G, or Sec. 4H of this Act, or who shall manipulate or attempt to manipulate the price of any commodity, in interstate commerce, or for future delivery on or subject to the rules of the board of trade, or who shall corner or attempt to corner any such commodity, or who shall fail to evidence any contract mentioned in Section 4 of this Act by a record in writing as therein required or who shall knowingly or carelessly deliver or cause to be delivered for transmission thru the mails or in interstate commerce by telegraph, telephone, wireless, or other means of communications, false or misleading or knowingly inaccurate reports concerning crop or market information or conditions that affect or tend to affect the price of any commodity in interstate commerce, shall be deemed guilty of a misde-

meanor and, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both, together with the costs of prosecution.

Sec. 11A. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized—

(5) To make and promulgate such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to effectuate and carry out the purpose of this act, including also rules and regulations necessary (A) to prevent congestion or "squeezes," affecting prices of commodities in interstate commerce, by extending the time (not exceeding ten business days) in which contracts for the sale of commodities for future delivery on or subject to the rules of any board of trade may be settled by delivery after month has ceased.

Sec. 14. This act shall take effect ninety days, after its enactment.

Sec. 15. The Grain Futures Act as hereby amended shall be known by the short title of "Commodity Exchange Act."

SHIFTING a belt without cutting off the power often proves disastrous to the venturesome operator, as was learned by an Indiana elevator manager recently and reported in our new columns. A bit of caution would have saved him from much unnecessary suffering and reduced his loss of time.

CONTROLLING the acreage to be planted to cotton, as provided by the Bankhead bill, may delight the politicians looking for more jobs at the public crib, but farmers whose land is especially suitable to the production of cotton will bitterly resent any attempt by the Washington bureaucrats to reduce or limit their acreage planted to cotton. Recent advances in the market price of cotton casts doubt on the superior wisdom of the self-appointed agricultural planners.

ECONOMISTS universally are of the opinion that recovery from the depression must be accompanied by increased investment in capital goods such as new plants and new machinery, and most of them will agree with the representative of the Machinery and Allied Products Institute at the Washington hearing last week, who condemned the sections of the proposed code for the flour manufacturers prohibiting the construction of additional capacity except for replacements. It is reasonable to argue that mills poorly located or with obsolete machinery requiring an excessive margin of profit from the consumer for maintenance should be wrecked and other new plants built elsewhere as demanded by changing conditions of wheat growing and flour consumption.

What Are You Going to Do?

"Supposin' fish don't bite at first,

What are you goin' to do?

Throw down your pole, chuck out your bait,

An' say your fishin's through?

You bet you ain't! You're goin' to fish,

An' fish, an' fish, an' wait

Until you've ketched a basketful

Or used up all your bait!

"Suppose success don't come at first,

What are you goin' to do?

Throw up the sponge an' kick yourself,

An' growl, an' fret, an' stew?

You bet you ain't, you're goin' to fish,

An' bait an' bait again—

Until success will bite your hook,

For grit is sure to win."

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Taxation of Grain in Terminal Elevators

Grain & Feed Journals: What have been the court rulings on taxation of grain held by government corporations and subsidiary organizations?—H. S.

Ans.: Grain and other property owned by the national, state or lesser municipal governments is not taxable. Grain in transit is not taxable. Grain owned by a corporation is taxable, regardless whether it is promoted by the federal government or by the states. That the federal government may have organized or supplied the capital for a grain corporation does not make it a government corporation when the officers in control are not named by the government. The Federal Farm Board was a government body and a corporation controlled by it such as the Grain Stabilization Corporation owning wheat paid for outright with government funds would not be taxable. Thus the Farmers National Grain Corporation, altho supplied with \$16,000,000 of capital by the government, is not a government agency, as its officers are elected by the stockholding corporations, and its property is taxable as that of any other corporation. Following are the decisions, and suits:

The Supreme Court of Kansas, 241 Pacific 466, in *Kansas Wheat Growers Ass'n v. Board of Commissioners of Sedgwick County* held "A nonprofit co-operative ass'n, having no capital stock, organized under the statute to market for their benefit the wheat grown by members, is not a merchant within the term as defined in the taxation statute, and is not required to pay taxes on account of holding such wheat, either on the basis of the average amount held during the year or otherwise; the growers of the wheat as its beneficial owners being liable for whatever taxes its ownership involves."

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin, 160 N. W. 1077, in *Bernhard Stern & Sons v. Borden, City Tax Commissioner*, held that the law of 1915, c. 209, providing for an occupational tax on grain in grain elevators on May 1 of each year was constitutional.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin, in 114 N. W. 441, decided against the *Globe Elevator Co.*, holding that the grain in its elevators in Superior was taxable, altho its transit was temporarily delayed pending the opening of navigation.

The Supreme Court of the United States on Feb. 24, 1913, in the suit by *E. R. Bacon* upheld the tax on grain in the *Wabash Elevator* at Chicago, held for shipment.

The *Bartlett Frazier Co.*, on Jan. 16, 1902, were given a favorable decision by Judge Small holding not taxable 232,000 bus. of grain in their elevator at Joliet, Ill., alleged to be in transit.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota, on May 31, 1907, decided in favor of the *Northwestern Elevator Co.*, Minneapolis, Minn., that the evidence was not sufficient to sustain a finding and decision that the defendant either owned the wheat in its grain elevator at Minnesota Transfer, or so treated it that it is estopped, for the purpose of taxation from denying that it owned it.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va., on June 17, 1931, decided in favor of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, holding that the *South Carolina Produce Ass'n* was not exempt from tax under Sec. 231 of the Internal Revenue Act of 1924, as sales agents for members, because the net receipts were not distributed pro rata.

R. A. Olsen, treas. of Marshall County, seized 8,000 bus. of wheat in the *Excelsior Mill* at Marysville, Kan., as a guaranty that 198,760 bus. of the Grain Stabilization Corporation would be tax paid, to the amount of \$2,347.52. (Outcome not reported.)

Commissioners of Shawnee County, in which Topeka, Kan., is situated, instructed county assessor to place all wheat belonging to the National Grain Corporation or the Grain Stabilization Corporation on the tax rolls. (Outcome not reported.)

U. S. District Attorney S. M. Brewster filed suit in the U. S. District Court at Topeka, Kan., to restrain the officials of the counties of Wyandotte, Sedgwick, Dickinson, Osborne and Shawnee from collecting taxes on wheat owned by the Grain Stabilization Corporation, the State Tax Commission on June 25, 1931, having held the government owned wheat to be taxable. (Outcome not reported.)

Attorney-General of Washington State ruled in April, 1931, that Grain Stabilization grain

was not taxable, but that grain of the Farmers National and other subsidiaries was taxable.

Farmers National Grain Co. started suit in Dodge County to restrain Treas. Tom Fowler from collecting \$1,406 taxes on corn in Elevator "B" at Fremont, Neb., claiming that being in transit the grain was not taxable. (Outcome not reported.)

Sam K. Greenleaf, county assessor of Douglas County, summoned owners of 11 Omaha, Neb., elevators to appear with books and records to show the ownership of 15,000,000 bus. of wheat stored in the city, of which the Farmers National claims that 575,434 bus. are exempt as being in transit.

Two Wires for Single Phase?

Grain & Feed Journals: We have been told that two wires from a three-phase current can be in some manner hooked together to operate a single-phase magnetic separator without the use of a secondary transformer. Is this so, and if so, how is it done?—Ray Roberts, Farmers Cooperative Co., Chase Station (Boswell p. o.), Ind.

Where Obtain Minona Oats?

Grain & Feed Journals: We have been trying to locate some pure Minona seed oats. Could the Journal suggest where we can find this variety of seed oats?—Garrison Grain Co., Earl Park, Ind.

Ans.: We know of no such variety of oats as Minona. Probably Minota is the variety referred to. Minota was originated and developed by the Minnesota station. It is a very productive and desirable variety for the Northern central states. A supply of seed might be located by communicating with W. C. Coffey, director of the Minnesota Exp. Sta., whose post office address is University Farm, St. Paul, Minn., or any of the Northwestern dealers in field seeds.

Elevator Insurance Companies?

Grain & Feed Journals: Could the Journal furnish us with the names and addresses of some good reliable elevator fire insurance companies?—Edmonds Elevator & Implement Co., Hastings, Mich.

Ans.: Owners and operators of grain elevators are provided with protection at the lowest cost by the following eleven companies specializing in this field: Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Millers National Insurance Co., Chicago; Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Lansing; Mill Owners Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Des Moines, Ia.; Pennsylvania Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Wilkes-Barre; Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Harrisburg, Pa.; Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Ass'n, Alton, Ill.; Western Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., of Texas, Ft. Worth; Tri-State Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Luverne, Minn., and Western Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Des Moines, Ia.

Claims for Broken Seals?

Grain & Feed Journals: What are the grain losses or claims paid by railroads on account of loaded cars not being sealed or seals being broken, not only on grain but on other carload freight?—General Grain Co., Minco, Okla.

Ans.: The American Ry. Ass'n, New York, thru its Division No. 7, Freight Claims, compiles very complete records of the claims paid and the reasons therefor, with a view to cutting down this waste. A summary of the statistics is presented by the chairman of the com'te at each annual meeting.

Annual reports of state and exchange weighing departments give information on seals broken and cars not sealed when grain is inspected on arrival, and claims are made on many of these cars. According to the report of H. A. Dahlquist, state weighmaster of Minnesota, as published on page 123 of Feb. 14 number, during 1933 out of 75,019 cars arriving 140 had no seals and 123 had broken seals.

The principles and practices to be followed in investigating and disposing of freight claims, as effective Sept. 10, 1933, by the American Ry. Ass'n, were published in full in the Journals for Nov. 8, 1933, page 364.

How Fires Start in Elevators and Mills

According to the fire loss records of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Insurance Co., the electrical hazard continues in the lead as the cause of fire in grain elevators and mills. In 1931 23 fires were so caused, in 1932 44 and in 1933 35.

That lightning was responsible for 14 fires in 1933, against 10 in the preceding year, proves that too large a percentage of the elevators remains unrodged.

Flues and stoves caused more fires than last year and the loss was greater, \$20,253; against \$2,289. While losses from friction are but one-half those of two years ago there is still room for improvement by the installation of anti-friction bearings.

During the past three years there have been no losses from cob burner or cob house fires, and but one from the grain drier.

Daytime fires again are more numerous than those occurring at night, as 106 is to 72; and as might be expected, with fewer observers about, the night fires were more destructive, \$156,629, against \$89,046 for the daytime fires.

The water barrel and bucket again stand at the head as minimizers of fire losses, having been employed to extinguish 27 fires with a loss of only \$371 to property valued far above the \$370,250 amount at risk. Hand extinguishers also earned more than their cost, with 25 blazes put out, saving \$206,825 at risk.

Loss Record for Mills and Elevators—1933

Cause	Number	Loss
Automobile and motor trucks...	1	\$ 5.00
Cob burners and cob houses...	none	
Electrical hazard	35	1,218.62
Explosions in building	1	1,000.00
Exposure	12	2,161.20
Flues and stoves	14	20,253.95
Friction	11	884.75
Grain drier	none	
Incendiary	1	642.86
Lighting, other than electric...	none	
Lightning	14	6,094.91
Locomotive sparks	3	26.90
Sparks, other than locomotive.	1	6.10
Matches, other than smoking...	none	
Internal combustion engines		
Power house and power, other than electric	7	5,500.91
Railroad accident	none	
Spontaneous ignition	4	981.43
Tramps	none	
Unknown	69	201,786.25
Miscellaneous known causes...	5	5,113.73
Total	178	\$245,876.61
Salvage and Reinsurance		23,442.22
Net Losses Paid		\$222,234.39

Losses and Causes of Elevator Fires for 31 Years

Cause	Number	Loss
Automobile and motor trucks...	5	\$ 5,817.14
Cob burners and cob houses...	23	91,529.88
Electrical hazard	219	128,777.26
Explosions in building	30	40,323.66
Exposure	218	258,427.22
Flues and stoves	118	201,070.75
Friction	326	700,285.91
Grain drier	16	21,962.79
Incendiary	57	194,152.38
Lighting, other than electric...	14	31,994.74
Lightning	470	485,886.82
Locomotive sparks	178	436,601.27
Sparks, other than locomotive.	18	53,185.91
Matches, other than smoking...	37	56,823.31
Internal combustion engines		
Power house and power, other than electric	192	376,864.27
Railroad accident	2	4,508.96
Spontaneous ignition	114	132,766.19
Tramps	19	58,299.95
Unknown	680	2,715,881.93
Miscellaneous known causes...	66	60,307.93
Total	2,802	\$6,055,467.81

The tax of 5 cents per \$100 of value on futures is too high and should be lowered, the chief of the grain futures administration, J. W. T. Duvel, told a com'te of Congress last week. He told the newspaper men Feb. 26: "If you have a futures market and expect to have any liquidity the scalper is a necessity. Such operators, who are willing to accept a sale or execute an order at any time, make a flexible exchange possible."

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Farmers Will Buy Fertilizer

Grain & Feed Journals: The alphabet relief organizations are putting some money into the country. Farmers are busy signing up their hog and corn acreage and while I believe we will have the smallest acreage of corn ever planted in Indiana, I don't doubt but what we will have just as many bushels as last year, if the season is favorable, maybe more. Farmers signing up to reduce their acreage are also getting ready to buy fertilizer. Pigs that are being farrowed now are receiving the very best of attention and there will be just about as many pounds of pork sold in Indiana in 1934 as there was in 1933.—P. E. Goodrich, Winchester, Ind.

The Dust Explosion at Collingwood

Grain & Feed Journals: The hitherto unpublished facts regarding the dust explosion in the Canadian Terminal Elevator at Collingwood, Ont., Jan. 6, 1932, are as follows:

During the filling of a 9,000-bu. interstice bin the explosion occurred. The pressure of the expanding gases tore the 6-in. reinforced cap off the tops of 7 bins, spread laterally on the bin floor, blasting out six bays of steel sash, 3 on each side, including the concrete anchorage at top and bottom of the sash.

The area blown out in the bin-floor side-walls was about 1,300 square feet. The loss was estimated at about \$50,000; and only the half-filled interstice bin caused it all.

The size of the damaged bins was 30,000 bus. each, and being full this means that there was a space of 5 or 6 ft. between the grain and the under part of the slab which was lifted.

The sash was what is called "daylight construction," that is, it was glazed with ordinary 1/8x12x18-in. panes of glass, over 200 square feet to the bay, with center pivoted vents, about three per bay. The bays of sash and concrete went down to the bottom of the lake on each side of the house and are there yet. The sash was replaced exactly as before.—W. Fred Canavan, Montreal, Que.

On Your Guard

Grain & Feed Journals: One of our members had a close call last week to losing 1,000 bus. of corn in a sale to an unknown individual who signed a check for \$450.00 when he had only a few dollars in his bank. Two trucks hauled out some 300 bus. late in the afternoon and took the corn to another elevator about 25 miles away, where one truck load was sold at 45c bu., the same price paid for it, and took an advance of \$20.00, a part of which to pay the truckers.

The other load was mixed corn and could not be used by this grain dealer, so it was taken on to the next town where it was sold for 45c a bu., but corn came in too late to be elevated into a bin. No advance was given the seller.

The grain dealer who sold the corn became suspicious of the buyer's check and called the bank which stated the check was worthless and the signer not a responsible party. The grain dealer then located the buyer of the two truckloads of corn and stopped payment on the corn delivered to them. Now the grain dealer is going to prosecute the giver of the check for issuing a fraudulent check and to recover the \$20.00 advanced on the one load sold, including costs of the suit.

Do not deal with unknown individuals when they offer you checks in payment for merchandise or grain, unless you call their bank to see if check is good and ask protection on yours. Do this while the buyer is in your office, not after he has gone. You won't offend a reliable person and it's the other kind you want protection against.—Fred K. Sale, Sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers' Ass'n.

The Grain Business and the New Deal

By LAWRENCE FARLOW, Before Farmers' Grain Dealers' Ass'n of Indiana

Management of an elevator gives a man a liberal business education. The experience includes production, financing, sales, inventories, purchasing, grain handling, sidelines, audit analysis, law, literally everything that has to do with a business.

In addition a manager must know practically every farm in his community, its ownership, its landlord, its tenant, and must be able to settle problems of rental, and problems of production.

A New Deal usually means a reshuffling and a re-distribution of the cards. Farmers elevators began when integrity, honesty, thrift, and kindred qualities were aces, and nothing was wild. They sought honest competition in marketing, without running to Washington for help. They spent their own money, and their own efforts in organizing. Consequently they became an important unit in our grain marketing system.

During the period 1900-1915 farmers elevators enjoyed their greatest growth, and farmers enjoyed their greatest prosperity. The change came shortly after 1920, when natural influences and heavy indebtedness began to have their effect. Manufacturing interests sought high tariffs, and as the tariff wall mounted foreign customers of American grain farmers built barriers of their own. Fashions in clothing and in eating changed.

Surpluses began to pile up, but the surpluses resulted from lost markets and under consumption rather than from over production. In 1915, a year of great prosperity, domestic production of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley totaled 4,557,000,000 bus. In 1930 when the depression was getting earnestly under way 4,544,000,000 bus. of the same grains were produced.

About 1921 something happened to stack the cards. Tariffs steadily mounted in the name of home industry. Politicians and self-styled farm leaders wanted to do something for the farmers. The first thing given was the Grain Futures Act, designed to regulate the grain exchanges. This was followed with the Capper-Volstead Act. These did not help grain prices. Finally in 1928 came the Grain Marketing Act, setting up the Farm Board. A year later someone must have made the one-eyed jacks wild, for even a jack ass, if he had two eyes, must have been able to see that the piling up of surpluses, as was done by the Farm Board, could not help the farmers.

In the New Deal it seems to be the deuces that are wild, and plenty wild. Old philosophies and old ideas are being set aside. Ben Franklin said: "Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise." The New Deal says: "Late to work, and never work late; spend all you get, and trust in fate."

The new idea seems to be to raise less corn and hogs, to get money from the government, with which to raise less corn and hogs and get more money from the government.

At least one good purpose has been served. We have been jolted out of a rut. This is one thing farmers elevator managers appreciate. Those who sat around the office stove on winter afternoons used to keep up an endless discussion about the protective tariff, free silver, bimetallism, etc. Now they talk about the NRA, the AAA, CWA, RFC, and countless other bureaucratic bodies that have been set up to run the country. Let us hope we find the new ground solid.

The administration has been driven to a number of temporary expedients. There is danger that some of them may become too permanent. But already we see the administration looking

for more substantial measures. Among them is the announcement of the Sec'y of Agriculture that we may find it necessary to enter reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries if we are to stay out of the rut.

In the New Deal some of the cards have fallen to farmers elevators as well as to farmers. There is the new Central Bank for Cooperatives, offering loans at low rates of interest. Money is moving into circulation and this is giving the elevators opportunity to collect some of their old accounts on merchandise sales, that farmers have been unable to pay.

The Code: Early in February the administration agreed to about everything the grain code committee sought for country elevators.

On the code there are many differences of opinion. Most industrial codes sought to eliminate competition, and make everything safe and profitable for themselves. It is impossible that every industry and every person could find a business paradise without hurting someone else. It has been the job of the administration to compensate the codes, and we did not get everything we wanted.

But out of the code will come some benefits. The elimination of free storage and the qualification that storage elevators be licensed and charge scheduled rates, is one. If we could have had this 10 years ago it would have saved hundreds of thousands of dollars that have been lost in foolish speculation with cash grain.

The future looks bright. The grain trade is growing stronger after the weakening effects of the last three years.

Protest Competition of Pacific Coast Wheat

E. O. Wine, pres. of the Piedmont Millers Ass'n, declares that Pacific Coast wheat is being dumped on the coast of Virginia and the Carolinas, and the flour trucked inland 100 miles or more and sold 50 to 75c per barrel less than local millers can manufacture at the price they are paying for wheat.

W. E. Henry of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., St. Louis, has written congressmen declaring that the Pacific Coast wheat has been shipped out in the shape of flour into the south and southeastern markets of the United States thru the Panama Canal since about August, and is seriously disrupting the business formerly enjoyed by mills thruout this area.

Senator Steiwer is urging the commodity division of the AAA to give the problem serious study. For years Pacific Coast millers exported in excess of 2,000,000 barrels of flour annually. For the year 1932-33 flour exports declined to 590,000 barrels. The China market is being invaded by Australia, which formerly exported 30,000 to 60,000 barrels, but for 1932-33 Australia sent China 2,151,547 barrels. Millers, it is shown, should be placed on a basis at least equal in advantage to the basis upon which wheat exporters have been placed.—F. K. H.

The Havana Produce Exchange, Havana, Cuba, has issued a circular raising what appear to be insuperable objections to the distribution of food by the United States to the poor of that island.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Apr. 2, 3. The Farmers Co-op. Grain Dealers Ass'n of Kansas, Broadview Hotel, Wichita, Kan.

May 8, 9. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Peoria, Ill., Jefferson Hotel.

May 31, June 1. The American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Inc., French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 6, 7. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Columbus, O.

June 12, 13, 14—National Scalemen's Ass'n at Sherman Hotel, Chicago.

June 26, 27, 28. American Seed Trade Ass'n, at Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 15, 16, 17. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Williamsport, Ind., Feb. 16.—Our wheat is not suffering yet, but it could use rain or snow to good advantage. The soil is pretty dry.—M. C. Robertson, Robertson Grain Co.

Evansville, Ind., Feb. 15.—Wheat in southwestern Indiana is looking quite well, altho some counties report rain is badly needed. The wheat acreage is under that of last year.—W. B. C.

Thornhope (Oak p. o.), Ind., Feb. 14.—Winter wheat is in poor condition. Soil is cracked and dried, sadly in need of rain or snow. Some of the wheat is cut by blow sand.—Everett E. Daily, Farmers Grain & Supply Co. of Thornhope.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 24.—Temperatures in our northwestern states have been about 10 to 20 per cent above normal and there has been practically no precipitation during the past week. There is no snow covering except in northern Minnesota and northern North Dakota. Reports are coming in of grasshoppers starting to hatch already in northern Montana, which is in the badly infested area.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 21.—Recent moisture will be beneficial to winter grains. Considerable farm work was accomplished early in the week, with discing and plowing being done in some north-central areas, and sowing of oats was started in a few places in the south. Shortage of stock feed and water remains serious in many localities.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Winchester, Ind., Feb. 21.—Looking for an unusually large acreage of oats to be sown on account of the reduction in corn acreage. We never saw it any harder in our 35 years' experience in the grain business to sell a carload of corn or oats, as it is now. Something happened to the oats in Indiana last fall, they were apparently powder dry when they went into the bins, but they had not matured and some chemical action set in and nearly all the oats are musty and a great many mow burnt. Especially is this true of the oats cut with a combine.—P. E. Goodrich.

Ireland will import more wheat as the result of the government policy favoring domestic milling. Imports of flour in 1934 are expected to be less than 150,000 sacks, against 1,500,000 sacks in former years.

The Chicago and Liverpool Spread

Liverpool wheat at 41 cents gold is equivalent to 31 cents at Chicago after deducting 10 cents for freight; and 31 cents gold is equivalent to 52 cents in depreciated U. S. paper as used in the Chicago pits. The contract grade of wheat is of poorer quality at Liverpool, accounting for some of the difference; but at any rate Chicago wheat futures are 30 to 35 cents too high compared with Liverpool.

One factor keeping prices low at Liverpool, where they are the lowest in 300 years, is the export bounty of 20 cents per bushel paid by the United States government on wheat from the Pacific Northwest going abroad.

Another way of valuing wheat is to take the Winnipeg future, representing a higher grade of wheat at Ft. William, and entitled to 6 cents preference into Great Britain. With the Canadian dollar at 99 in exchange and the Winnipeg May future at 68 cents, Chicago is again too high by 25 to 30 cents.

Justification for present level of prices must be found in expectation of greater inflation, crop failure, cancellation of the processing tax or an advance in world prices.

Tri-State Dealers Meet at Minneapolis

After a lapse of two years the small but enthusiastic group of grain dealers comprising the Tri-State Country Grain Shippers Ass'n met in the Nicolett Hotel, Minneapolis, Feb. 22, following a luncheon.

PRES. C. A. NACHBAR, Mankato, Minn., opened the first session by reading his annual message. He paid glowing tribute to the late Arthur Speltz, former president of the Ass'n, and discussed briefly the trials and tribulations of the trade.

President Nachbar's Address

I wish to express satisfaction to see so many members present, and to welcome any non-members here today.

I wish to express regret at the passing of Arthur Speltz, a past president of the association. Always a constructive member and always ready and willing to devote his time and energies to the welfare of the association and to the grain business generally.

Grain dealers in some sections of the Northwest have had a profitable year because of good crops, others in territories where the crops were, wholly or in part, a failure, have gloomy stories to tell and to them we express our sympathy.

Let us hope that the New Year may bring a good crop over this entire area, which will give encouragement to our brother dealers in the drouth sections.

We are passing through a period of reconstruction and the grain business is bound to feel the effects of the various proposals of the Agricultural Department to improve conditions of the farmer. We may or may not agree with some proposals and yet it is our duty to support them. Our President has said that they are experimental and no matter what our private convictions may be we should co-operate in every way to make them a success.

SEC'Y E. H. MORELAND, Luverne, Minn., read the following report:

Secretary Moreland's Report

On account of the financial situation, low prices for grain, and poor crops in part of the territory covered by the Ass'n, the Directors decided to save for their members the expense of holding an Annual Meeting in 1933. Oats of the 1932 crop were selling at 8 to 10 cents per bushel and corn at 10 to 12 cents per bushel. Therefore, the country receipts for coarse grains were exceedingly light with no profit in sight for the local elevator.

In July, 1933, the President's Re-employment Agreement was announced and it became necessary for grain men to present their Code for adoption to the Administrator. The Tri-State Ass'n immediately sent notice to its members and other independent elevators that it would be necessary for us to co-operate with other organizations of grain men to secure protection. At that time there were 52 associations on record in the United States and our Association was the 38th to join the National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns.

In January, 1934, the secretary of the Na-

tional Federation called for proxies to vote for the adoption of the Code and this Association secured proxies representing over 200 elevators for Ray B. Bowden, secretary of the National Federation, who has been in Washington since Feb. 7th. At the time this is being written, no vote has been taken, but reports indicate a satisfactory Code will be adopted.

The total receipts for two years, including balance on hand in 1932, are \$541.51, disbursements \$358.33, leaving a balance on hand of \$183.28.

R. B. WOODWORTH, Chairman, Northwest Crop Imp. Ass'n, outlined briefly the organization of the ass'n and introduced H. R. SUMNER, sec'y of the ass'n, whose address is published on page 167, this number.

R. E. BOWDEN, member, National Code Committee, Minneapolis, explained the latest draft of the country elevator Code and answered many questions pertaining to its provisions.

THEO. SPELTZ, Albert Lea, Minn., expressed his approval of the Crop Improvement Ass'n. He discussed certain phases of the Warehouse Act.

C. E. PARISH, Supervisor of Grain Warehousing, Minnesota R. R. & Warehouse Commission, gave a detailed outline of the warehouse law and explained in detail many of its provisions.

MR. GOYER, in response to many questions, gave helpful information on surety bonds.

The members then went into executive session and decided not to elect new officers or a new board of directors. These holdover officers and directors are:

Pres., C. A. Nachbar, Mankato, Minn.; 1st V. Pres., C. E. Dittes, Beardsley, Minn.; 2nd V. Pres., E. H. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D.; 3rd V. Pres., H. F. Raabe, New Ulm, Minn.; Sec'y-Treas., E. H. Moreland, Luverne, Minn.

Directors: Chas. Roe, Crookston; J. G. Dill, Wabasha, Minn.; C. A. Quarnberg, Bell Fourche, S. D., and W. H. Richardson, Elgin, Minn.

A meeting will be held some time during the summer to outline the future policies of the Ass'n.

Adjourned *sine die*.

CONVENTION NOTES

Pencils were distributed by the Tri-State Mutual Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co.

Harry R. Sawyer and Chas. May of J. H. Dole & Co., were on hand meeting old friends.

Tri-State Shippers present included: F. E. Crandall, Mankato, Minn.; Theo. Speltz, Albert Lea, Minn.; H. Speight, Redfield, S. D.; L. H. Burg, Jasper, Minn.; K. S. Liem, Bingham Lake, Minn.; J. R. Town, and H. F. Raabe, New Ulm, Minn.; Mark Aus, Madison, S. D.; Dan Donovan, Albert Lea, Minn.; C. E. Dittes, Beardsley, Minn.; C. A. Nachbar, Mankato, Minn.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows; in cents per bushel:

	Year	Wheat*													
		High	Low	Feb. 14	Feb. 15	Feb. 16	Feb. 17	Feb. 19	Feb. 20	Feb. 21	Feb. 22	Feb. 23	Feb. 24	Feb. 26	Feb. 27
Chicago*	128½	71½	90¼	90½	90¾	90¾	90¾	89¼	88¼	88¾	88	87¾	86¼	87¼	87¼
Winnipeg*			67½	68¾	68	68	67¾	67	66¾	67	67¾	67	68¼	68¼	68¼
Liverpool*			62¾	61¾	61	61¾	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¾	62¾	62¾	61½	61½	61½
Kansas City			83	83¾	83	82½	81¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	79¾	78¾	79¾	79¾
Minneapolis			86	86¾	86¼	85¾	85	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	82¾	82¼	83¼	83¼
Duluth, durum			85½	85¾	85¾	85¾	84¼	83	83¾	83¾	83¾	82¼	81¾	82¾	82¾
Milwaukee			90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	89½	88¼	88¾	88¾	88	87¾	86¾	87¾	87¾
Chicago	82	43¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	50¾	50	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¼	50¾	50¾
Kansas City			47¾	47¾	47¾	47	46¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	46¾	46¾	46	46¼	46¼
Milwaukee			51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	50¾	50	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Chicago	56¾	28¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	35¾	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	34¾	34	34¾	34¾
Winnipeg			36¾	36	36	35¾	35¾	34¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Minneapolis			33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	32¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31	31¾	31¾
Milwaukee			36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	35¾	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	34¾	34	34¾	34¾
Chicago	116¾	51	61	61¾	61¾	61¾	59¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	59¾	60	60¾	60¾
Minneapolis			58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	57¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
Winnipeg			49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	49¼	49¼
Duluth			59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	59	57¾	57	57¾	57¾	58	58¾	59¼	59¼
Chicago			45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43	42¾	42¼	42¾	42¾
Winnipeg			42¾	42¾	42¾	42	41¾	40¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¾	41¾
Milwaukee			50	50	50	49¾	49	48	47	47¾	47¾	47¾	47	47	47
Chicago	67¾	41¾	50	50	50	49¾	49¼	48	47	47¾	47¾	47¾	47	47	47

*Wheat price in gold cents Feb. 26: Chicago, 51; Winnipeg, 39½; Liverpool, 43¼.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Pence, Ind., Feb. 23.—Most of the farmers here are sealing their corn. Nothing is moving.—Henry W. Crane, Crane Elev. Co.

Talbot, Ind., Feb. 23.—From 85% to 90% of our farmers are sealing their corn. Much of last fall's crop is still in farmers' hands.—H. E. Hartley, Farmers Grain Co.

Ambia, Ind., Feb. 17.—Farmers are sealing much of the corn they have left here, and are going strong for the corn-hog reduction program.—W. A. Summers, Summers Bros.

Sloan, Ind., Feb. 16.—We expect about 50% of the available corn back in the country will be sealed before Mar. 1. There isn't much back.—R. E. Miller, Sloan Grain Co.

Kouts, Ind., Feb. 12.—Half of the available corn left in this community will be sealed. Provision was only recently made for sealing Indiana corn.—Charles Ray, Kouts Elvtr. Co.

Oxford, Ind., Feb. 22.—With much of the available corn being sealed we do not look for much of a movement on corn for some months to come.—E. A. Benedict, Oxford Grain Co.

Portland, Ore.—An unusual movement of oats has taken place this season, nearly 1,000,000 bus. of Oregon oats having been sold to the Atlantic seaboard, of which 650,000 has been shipped.

LaCrosse, Ind., Feb. 12.—Sealing of corn began a couple of days ago. Probably not more than 30% of the crop is still in farmers' hands, but half of that will be sealed before the close of the month.—V. M. Weinkauff.

Shadeland (Lafayette p. o.), Ind., Feb. 16.—We understand some sealing of corn is being done in this county, but local farmers display little interest because local prices are fairly high.—Wm. F. Noble.

Lucerne, Ind., Feb. 14.—We know of only one case of a farmer sealing a crib of corn in this community and accepting a government loan. We do not believe much sealing will be done.—C. B. Carlton, Farmers Co-op. Elvtr.

Burrows, Ind., Feb. 15.—We have heard of only one man who will seal corn. His purpose is financing of corn he expects to use for feed later on. This territory will do little sealing.—W. C. Smock.

Clymers (Logansport p. o.), Ind., Feb. 15.—We hear little about sealing corn. The local price is fairly high due to feeding demand, so the loan price is unattractive.—H. C. Hirsch, Hirsch Bros. Grain Co.

Delphi, Ind., Feb. 15.—We do not look for much corn to be sealed in this community. Farmers are displaying little interest in getting loans. Local prices being paid are too near what the farmers can get thru sealing.—G. C. Whiteman, Whiteman Bros. & Co.

Royal Center, Ind., Feb. 14.—No sealing of corn in this community. Altho a com'te has been appointed in this county, and sealers provided, farmers feed so much they are showing little interest.—Ira Berkshire, Farmers Co-op. Co.

Decatur, Ill., Feb. 24.—Country offerings of corn continue very light. Members of the warehouse board, who are in charge of the corn sealing program, are being kept busy. Last figures available indicate over 40,000,000 bus. already sealed in Illinois. We understand crops which may be used for replanting, by farmers

signing corn-hog contracts, but not allowed to mature for grain, are oats, barley, soy beans, field peas, or cow peas. The demand for corn has been dull; however, believe country feeding of corn has been stimulated by the higher price of hogs and more seasonable weather.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Protein Content of Western Canada Wheat

The seventh protein survey map of the 1933 Canadian hard red spring wheat crop has recently been released for publication by the Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners, Winnipeg. This year's map is based upon the analyses of 11,428 samples of wheat grading Nos. One Hard to Three Northern inclusive obtained from 2,009 shipping points in the three prairie provinces.

It should be pointed out that each year certain districts produce wheats which are either low, medium or high in protein content, while others vary annually in this respect.

Aside from soil conditions, the weather during the growing and particularly the ripening period, has an important influence on protein content. The time which elapses from the formation of the kernel until it is ripe appears to control the protein content—the shorter the ripening period the higher the percentage of protein. High temperatures and the absence of excessive moisture during the ripening period tend to hasten maturation of the grain and thus increase the protein content.

For purposes of comparison, the main statistical data for this and the previous year's crop are shown in the following tables:

Mean Protein Content by Grades and Provinces

Grade	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta	
	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932
1 Hard	14.0%	14.1%	14.7%	14.7%	14.4%	14.1%
1 Northern	13.9	13.8	14.4	14.5	14.1	14.0
2 Northern	13.4	13.5	13.7	13.7	12.8	12.9
3 Northern	13.1	13.4	14.7	14.9	12.1	12.9

Mean Protein Content by Provinces

Province	1933	1932
Manitoba	13.8%	13.7%
Saskatchewan	14.2	14.2
Alberta	13.5	13.6

From the tables it will be noted that the mean protein content of corresponding grades within each province and the distribution of the samples falling within the different ranges are very nearly the same for both crop years. This confirms the earlier report of the laboratory when it was stated that the protein content of the 1933 crop is not markedly different from that of 1932.

Special attention is directed to the fact that with only two exceptions, the protein content decreases with each lowering in grade. This shows that, even though the protein content is not a factor in the Canadian system of wheat grading, it is indirectly considered since there is a fairly definite relation between this and the percentages of vitreous kernels specified in the grade definitions.

Western Canada Grain Movement

R. H. Coats, statistician of the Dominion of Canada gives the following preliminary figures showing receipts and shipments at the head of the lakes also Vancouver-New Westminster for the period Aug. 1, 1933, to Feb. 9, 1934, compared with the same period last year.

	Ft. William and Port Arthur		Vancouver and New Westminster	
	Receipts	Shipments	Receipts	Shipments
Wheat	84,985,976	80,769,437	29,434,314	27,389,975
Oats	8,052,723	7,697,550	566,278	774,166
Barley	4,715,130	2,800,532	216,203	503,293
Flaxseed	136,131	553,895	1,557	910
Rye	832,888	1,984,513	8,945	44,886
Totals	98,722,848	93,805,927	30,217,297	28,713,230
Like period last year	130,004,962	122,002,902	65,585,341	62,933,894

Date for Ear Corn Loans Extended

At the request of the Secretary of Agriculture, the expiration date for granting of loans to farmers on ear corn stored on the farm, through the Commodity Credit Corporation, has been extended to April 1, 1934.

The total amount of money loaned thus far on corn stored on the farm is estimated as being approximately \$70,000,000. Recent improvement in corn prices at the cash markets has reduced, to some extent, the number of farmers taking advantage of the loan offer.

Loans of 45 cts. per bushel are being made on farm warehoused corn in Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Colorado, South Dakota and Minnesota. The rate of interest is 4%, and the maturity date of the notes given by borrowers is Aug. 1, 1934.

In Michigan and Wisconsin, where there are no farm warehousing arrangements, loans are being made up to May 1, 1934, on shelled corn graded No. 3 or better with moisture content not exceeding 15½ per cent which is stored in grain elevators or other public warehouses approved by the CCC.

Clogging the Machinery

Markets are made by men, money, and machinery of distribution. When men are driven from markets by faulty laws, the money essential to crop movement is not forthcoming. The machinery of distribution then becomes clogged. The result is stagnation, destructive price levels, and ruin for the producer. History bristles with the tragic stories of unwise marketing laws.

Books Received

CROP DAMAGE GUIDE is the only booklet of its kind and tells the crop viewer what to look for to detect crop enemies and obstacles, as taught by the lifetime experience of its able compiler, H. C. Donovan. The green bug, the hessian fly, chinch bug, grasshopper, orange leaf or red rust, black stem rust, frost damage, moisture shortage are identified. Copies are obtainable gratis from Thomson & McKinnon, Chicago.

BURNING CHINCH BUGS in Winter Quarters is a leaflet just issued by Purdue University Department of Agricultural Extension. According to J. J. Davis, head of the Purdue department of entomology, all factors at the present time point to an unusual abundance of bugs in the small grain this spring and in the corn later in the season. Copies of the leaflet, which explains in detail where and how to burn to secure best results, may be obtained by writing the Purdue University Department of Agricultural Extension, Lafayette, Ind., and requesting Leaflet No. 125.

POULTRY PRODUCTION is a compendium of up-to-date information carefully culled by the authors to include only what is reliable. Chapters are devoted to breeds of chickens, structure of the chicken, principles of poultry breeding, selection and improvement, principles of incubation, houses and equipment, the principles of poultry nutrition, the feeds, the nutrient requirements of poultry, management practices, marketing poultry products, the business of poultry keeping, and the control of parasites and diseases. The reader is given an understanding of why certain principles are important and how various practices aid in bringing about maximum profits. The book is distinctly helpful to the man who makes his living from poultry. By William Adams Lipincott, late professor of poultry husbandry, University of California, revised by Leslie E. Card, professor of poultry husbandry, University of Illinois. Fifth edition, enlarged and revised, 723 pages, cloth, 236 engravings and 2 colored plates. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia. Pa.: price, \$4.

Exports of Breadstuffs

Exports of breadstuffs for December, compared with December, 1932; and for the 12 months ending December, compared with 1932, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, have been as follows, in bushels:

	December		Year	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Wheat	5,052,496	1,728,496	8,883,339	54,879,484
Corn	364,842	639,304	5,364,642	7,885,855
Oats	16,985	391,739	1,475,692	3,486,478
Rye	none	1,430	39,871	1,095,704
Barley	131,174	498,330	7,142,285	7,043,415
Buckwheat	4,973	none	5,073	599,538
Wheat flour, bbls.	388,029	387,380	3,963,615	5,795,462

Why Electric Motors Go Up In Smoke

By R. D. MACDANIEL of Grain Dealers Mutual Insurance Co.

Because electric motors "just keep rollin' along" until they go up in smoke is likely the chief reason why they receive relatively little care. If they would squeak or rattle upon occasion perhaps they would get the periodic attention they need.

A few days ago we received a report of the "burning out" of a motor. Investigation disclosed that this machine had been in continuous service for twelve years with the same set of bearings. The burn-out was not due to any electrical failure, but to worn bearings which permitted the rotor to rub against the stator. This is an indication of the ruggedness of electric motors. How many pieces of equipment in the average elevator will go twelve years without repairs of some kind? If bearings of this particular motor had been renewed when they began to show wear, probably it would have given another ten or twelve years uninterrupted service.

Motor failures are expensive. Besides the cost of rewinding there is the loss of use of the equipment driven by them, and it seems a motor always "chooses" to let go at the most inopportune time. A 60 h.p. hammer mill motor which broke down a short time ago cost \$320 to repair and was out of service a week, during which time grinding trade went to competitors.

Most breakdowns of electric motors can be avoided by careful oiling, periodic cleaning and inspection of bearings. Notwithstanding that the latest types of motors are equipped with bearings that are sealed against leakage of oil, and against dust, our inspections disclose oily conditions inside the motors themselves and dirt in the bearings of a large proportion of the machines under observation. Where the bearings are of the old style this condition is easily explained but in other cases it would seem to point to a lack of sufficient care in oiling. Too many times, we surmise, oil reservoirs are opened without the outside of the housing first having been wiped clean of dust. The result is dirty oil in the bearing. And if oil is spilled or allowed to run over the outside of the housing and is not wiped off, it will soon work into the motor.

It is important that the correct grade of oil or grease be used in the lubrication of motor bearings. The people who make lubricants will advise anyone as to their recommendations for correct bearing lubrication; taking the word of the average filling station attendant is risky, better write the manufacturer direct.

Another point in this connection is that a lubricant which is satisfactory for warm weather operation may be altogether wrong during the cold months. To fail to take this into consideration causes difficulties in starting, waste of power and unnecessary bearing wear. If anti-friction bearings are used, care must be taken to avoid too much lubricant. These bearings should never be filled to exceed one-third their capacity. The proper selection of lubricants and their periodic and careful application will amply repay the owner of electric motors.

Several types of automatic oilers, suitable for installation on motors are obtainable at reasonable prices. At this time when most elevators are operating with a minimum of hired labor, these oilers will prove wonderful time savers besides giving the assurance of adequate lubrication at all times.

Although dust-tight motors were developed for the elevator and milling trade, at the instigation of the Mill and Elevator Mutual Insurance Companies, there are still comparatively

few motors of this type in use in country elevators. This is true especially in the sections which had electric power prior to the development of these motors. In those sections where new elevators have been built within the last five years, dust-tight motors predominate. The dust-tight motor is the solution of the dirty-motor problem. With the recognized superiority of this type of motor for elevator use, had it not been for the vicissitudes of the last few years most of the electric powered elevators would now be using dust-tight motors.

Since so many elevators still have open type motors, and elevators being dusty and dirty, keeping motors clean is a serious problem. It isn't just a question of fire hazard altho that is real enough. It is a question of continuous operation at low cost for power and depreciation. Dust interferes with ventilation and causes abnormal temperature rise which makes cracks in the insulation of the motor windings. Then the cracks fill up with dust which absorbs moisture and oil, if any is present. Moisture and oil cause deterioration of the insulating material. Finally this deterioration progresses to a point where the insulating strength of the material covering the wires is insufficient to withstand the electrical pressure and the motor "burns out."

Frequently claims are made for these burn-outs under fire insurance policies. As a matter of fact, they are not covered under a fire policy unless the policy had been endorsed specifically to cover electrical breakdown, for that is what such damage actually is. Although there may be some evidence of fire accompanying such an occurrence, this fire follows the breakdown and does not precede it. The fire, if any, is a burning of already worthless material.

It is generally not practical to inclose a motor of the open type by placing it in a dust-tight room. In the first place, it is expensive to build such a room. It is difficult to provide adequate ventilation. Finally, most elevator motors are so located that it is a physical impossibility to inclose them with an inclosure of adequate size. Unless dust conditions are unusually bad it is, in the writer's opinion, better to leave a motor in the open than to place it in an inclosure that is not dust-tight, adequately ventilated, and of proper size.

Any open type motor that is subject to dust should, of course, be periodically cleaned. At many elevators that are equipped with air com-

pressors provision has been made for air line outlets convenient to the motors. It is but the work of a few minutes to give all motors a thorough blowing out once a week and this constitutes adequate cleaning unless windings have become oily. But where compressed air is not available, or is not used, it is generally necessary to employ an electrician to do the cleaning.

Unfortunately all electricians are not equipped to do such work. Recognizing this, and appreciating to the fullest the desirability of periodic cleaning of motors in elevators, the Mill and Elevator Mutual Insurance Companies have interested several electricians in various sections of the country in providing this service. These men are equipped to do this work. They will contract to do it periodically at a reasonable cost and at no inconvenience to the property owner. If desired they will make additions to existing installations, repair equipment, etc., while on the job. That this service is worthwhile is evidenced by the increasing numbers of elevator operators who are taking advantage of it. Periodic inspection and cleaning of open type motors is essential to continuous, economical operation.

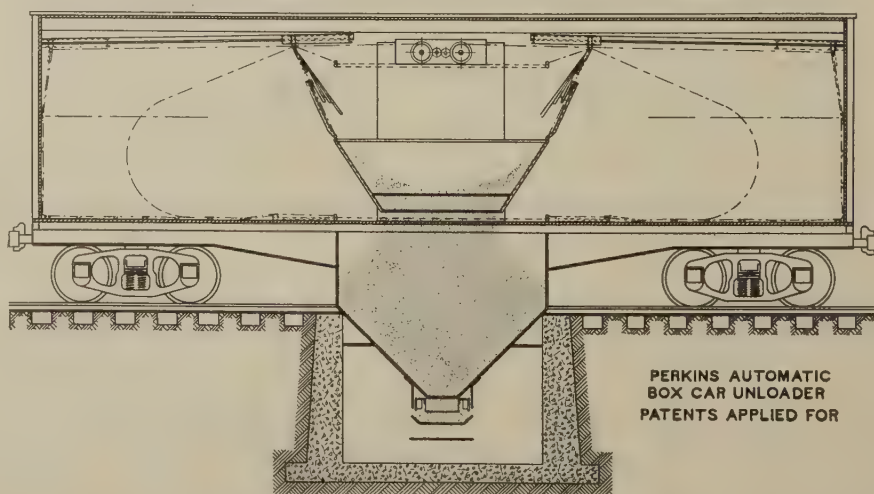
Seeking Safer Fumigation

Steps were taken at New York recently of the entire Sales and Technical Staff of the Innis, Speiden & Company, manufacturers of Larvacide and Servacide for insect extermination to consolidate into a short working manual instructions and suggestions for the use of Larvacide and Servacide in grain elevator, flour mills, and feed warehouse work based on their research and practical experience in the last eight years with materials free from danger to human life.

The work done by the University of Minnesota, the Department of Agriculture, and various other Federal and State agencies in recent years, was reviewed with particular reference to new fields and new methods. It was reported that the safety feature of Larvacide had won it many friends.

Mr. C. L. Speiden, Vice-President in charge of these products, said that there was an increase in interest last year by grain elevator and flour mills in maintaining their products in clean condition and free from insects. As he pointed out, this means increased profits to the elevator operators by preventing losses from insect-damaged grain and by decreasing costs of keeping grain in condition and better sales and profits to cereal mills through maintenance of a completely sterile product.

Mr. Speiden laid stress on the necessity of supplying to the grain and flour industry the most effective materials at the lowest possible cost consistent with a quality of merchandise that will give the industry satisfactory insect control.



Longitudinal Section of Perkins Box Car Unloader.
[See facing page.]

The Perkins Automatic Box Car Unloader

By PAUL F. KRENZKE

The Webster M'f'g Co. and Weller M'f'g Co. are introducing their latest development for the handling of bulk material in box cars, the Perkins Automatic Box Car Unloader for which letters patents have been applied for.

This unloader is designed to be built into standard box cars that were constructed to handle grain and other granular materials shipped in bulk. Special doors also have been designed to become a part of these cars.

The power for operating these unloaders is to be furnished at receiving points. It may be an extension of existing power transmission or an independent unit. The final drive shaft must be universally adjustable in order to compensate for differences in box car heights and to facilitate engaging of clutch.

No power is required for the setting of the unloader at loading points. This is quickly and easily accomplished by hand. The loading of cars equipped with automatic unloader takes place in exactly the same manner as heretofore.

The unloader consists of the following principal units:

1. The unloading medium proper.
2. The traveling carriages.
3. The power unit.

The unloading unit is made up of a collapsible discharge valve with adjoining hinged plate baffles. Joined on either end are sections of rubber belting reinforced with bars. This assembly is made fully as wide as the inside of

box car. The free ends of the belts are fastened to the swivel aprons on carriages. The carriages travel on heavy angle iron tracks by means of floating rollers.

The power unit consists of four-cable drums geared together by one common countershaft. This countershaft has safety type square jaw clutches on either end for applications of power, regardless of which side the drive is located.

Tangleproof wire ropes are used for operation. From the drums they are first led through a universal sheave on carriages and swivel aprons, then on outside of belts and through some of the reinforcing bars, then through sliding member on baffle plate and finally deadened in swivel shafts of the latter. Tie rods are used to prevent deflection of swivel shafts.

The doors are made up entirely of welded steel, having two hinged doors with no center post. They fit between car door posts and are flush with inside of car. The operation of the regular car doors is not interfered with. The operation of the new car doors is convenient and effortless. The mere disengagement of a safety latch permits the doors to be swung open instantaneously.

When car is being used for general freight, these doors, as a separate unit, may be easily taken out of door frames and placed against car wall where they do not project more than three inches, or can be left in place if when opened they do not interfere with trucking.

The setting operation at receiving points consists of placing steel car doors; next comes the unlocking of discharge valve, followed by pulling the lowering chain (identical with operation of a chain hoist); this operation is to continue until it comes to a stop. At that time the valve

and belt are spread out on car floor and carriages have traveled to the end of car, holding the ends of belt up. After closing special steel car doors, the car is ready to receive grain as usual.

The unloading operation takes place in the following manner: Spotting of car need not be very accurate because the drive is arranged to compensate for a spotting error up to twelve inches either way. The outside car doors may be opened while car is being spotted. Next the clutch is thrown in and the steel door opened. The unit is now in process of unloading. The following takes place:

The carriages are drawn to the position illustrated herewith. The belt is at that moment in the position indicated by dash dotted line. From here on the cables continue to wind upon drums, resulting in the belt being folded. Gradually the baffle plate ends raise, taking the discharge valve with them. The valve begins to take the shape of a bifurcated hopper. The position shown on the drawing indicates the moment when discharge is completed. From here on the valve raises until it strikes the bottom of the power unit frame at which time the power is automatically interrupted. The hinged valve bottom is now pushed up manually and locked by means of hooks. There is nothing left on inside of belt. The car is completely emptied and ready for the sweeper.

The actual unloading operation for the biggest carload only requires three minutes' time; allowing another three minutes for setting and sweeping, this unloader makes possible the unloading of approximately ten cars of grain per hour. A seven and a half ($7\frac{1}{2}$) horsepower motor is sufficient for the drive.

Besides being a time and money saver, the "Perkins Automatic Box Car Unloader" constitutes a great aid in the preserving of the operator's health, it no longer being necessary to operate power shovels inside of cars.

New Grain Standards Opposed by Country Elevators

The directors of the Associated Southwest Country Elevators, Feb. 14th, representing the country grain elevator industry of the States of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico, under NRA and AAA codes, adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, numerous revisions in the Federal Grain Standards are proposed in Miscellaneous Publication No. 173, United States Department of Agriculture, and

Whereas, such proposed changes in the grading of grain would work undue hardships on operators of country grain elevators by forcing the application of grades which are most rigid on the higher qualities and creating unnecessary further discounts on lower grades, and

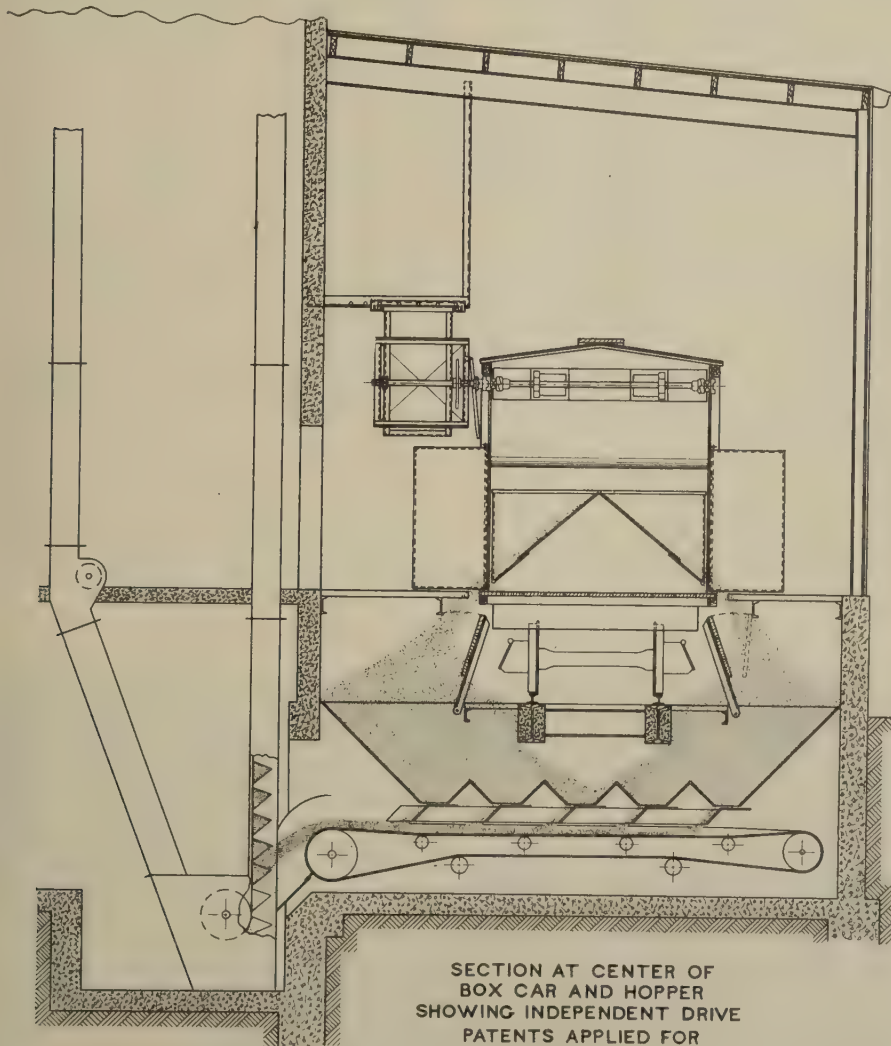
Whereas, the constant tendency of the Federal Grain Standards division has been to bring about stricter quality requirements in grading rather than simplification which works to the serious detriment of the country grain elevator operator and producer of grain, and

Whereas, the changes in grading as now proposed do not take into consideration a continuous and free outlet for all classes and quality of grain at prices commensurate with the true commercial value of such grain, and

Whereas, the present Federal Grain Standards have been in force since 1916, that it has required many years for the country trade to become accustomed to the requirements of this act for practical and fair application to all interests concerned, and that the present standards have proved satisfactory in a general way, and

Whereas, the technical and radical requirements of the new revisions do not reflect in any sense demands of the grain industry of this territory and that the proposed changes would undoubtedly bring about excessive discounts, working further hardships on the agricultural industry and benefiting no one; therefore be it

Resolved: That the directors of the Associated Southwest Country Elevators, composed of producer and country elevator associations representative of the 5,639 country grain elevators in the Southwest, do hereby oppose any changes in the present Federal Grain Standards, as applying to wheat and corn.



SECTION AT CENTER OF
BOX CAR AND HOPPER
SHOWING INDEPENDENT DRIVE
PATENTS APPLIED FOR

Perkins Box Car Unloader at Work.
[See facing page.]

Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n Opposes Changes in Grades

A standing vote vigorously opposed any changes in the present grain grading standards, at a well attended business session of the 19th annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana, held in the Union Building, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Feb. 19-20.

Marked interest was displayed in the featured talk on the relationship between gold and prices, and the speaker's prediction that competition from trucks, buying direct from the farmer, would gradually die out as prices worked upward.

Monday Morning Session

PRES. J. J. WERNER, Rochester, opened the first session.

REV. T. S. WILLIAMS, Trinity Methodist Church, gave the invocation.

DEAN J. H. SKINNER, Agricultural Extension Department, Purdue University, welcomed the delegates, and described extension service work in encouraging the sowing of good seed. A mentioned example was two seed cleaners sent from farm to farm in one district, to grade seed wheat. With government controlled wheat and corn acreages, Dean Skinner felt, the farmers would learn to keep accurate records and become better farmers.

W. G. EINSHPAR, North Hayden, responded, expressing the appreciation of the delegates for the courtesies of the University.

Pres. Werner gave his annual address, saying:

Pres. Werner's Address

Farmers want competitive markets. Development of farmers elevators, and individually owned private elevators have been factors in bringing competition to the country grain business, giving the farmers greater returns for the grain they sold.

Narrow margins have been a minor factor in reducing the income of country elevators during the last three years. Major factors have been declining markets, and reduced volume of grain available.

Good merchandising is based on friendly relations with a community. The elevator with many friends usually has a good business. Undoubtedly this principle would similarly apply to our export trade. If we make friends with foreign countries, apply reciprocal tariffs and develop new outlets for our grain, we should not suffer from over production.

A possible outlet is use of grain alcohol in gasoline, now being sought by legislation. Another is tariff and monetary arrangements which will permit us to sell grain to oriental countries, where millions are starving and need the food we can supply.

Government policies, the development of codes, urging fair business practices, made the last year outstanding in the history of ass'ns. The future will continue to demand organization. It is manifestly to the interest of the country elevators to bind themselves together in ass'ns.

SEC'Y L. R. RUMSYRE, South Whitley, read the minutes of the last convention. They were approved.

F. S. BETZ, Chicago, read the audited financial report, which was approved.

PRES. WERNER appointed the following com'ites:

NOMINATING: Royal D. Clapp, Raber; Ed F. Shortz, Chalmers; Frank Pyle, Van Buren.

LOCATION: Wm. Hagen, Chalmers; W. S. Woodfield, Lafayette; John F. Witte, Hoagland.

RESOLUTIONS (standing): H. O. Rice, Huntington; Frank Pyle, Van Buren; Sam Lebo, Winamac.

Adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

Monday Afternoon Session

LEE CARL, Remington, pres. of the Managers' Ass'n, opened the second session. His

annual address looked upon legislative relief as hopeless, and extolled the virtues of individualism and independence. He said:

Manager Carl's Address

Problems of common interest have wrinkled many an honest brow and present issues give cause for serious deliberation. We are watching new proposals and new methods, gnawing at the heart of past successful policies.

1933 was without precedent in economic history. It brought the uncertainty of an incoming federal administration, a new low level of farm commodity prices, and partially collapsed banking system. Individual initiative proved itself. Means were found to overcome subsidized banking. The grain trade, proven medium of exchange between the producer and consumer, demonstrated again a nearly 100% functioning of a systematic grain marketing service. No system like it needs coded supervision that will curtail operations. Brokers and commission merchants, as well as country elevators, co-operated to carry on in the face of calamity.

A number of grain marketing systems have been proposed from time to time to replace the one in existence, but the substitutes never brought more than added expense. We have learned that experienced trades people are more to be desired than high powered agents living off the income of privately owned and operated businesses.

The volume of our business has been reduced by crop shortages. Let me remind you that Nature is the most efficient non-supervised reduction agency of all time. She has been with us from the beginning, diligently working to preserve an equalized production of crops, so necessary to American prosperity. You will find her still working when other schemes have failed. Politicians know this.

1933 gave the smallest volume of farm production in 50 years. This must mean higher prices for the farmers, in spite of the prevailing argument that we still have a surplus of foodstuffs. Surpluses have been talked about so much that we have come to think it criminally wrong to have more than a few weeks supply of anything in our inventories. Yet we produce a grain crop only once a year, and must have more than a year's supply on hand at some time if we are not to be without at some later time. Also it takes more than a year to produce a crop of beef, and just a little less to produce a crop of pork.

Along with all this conversation about surpluses we are told of starving millions in many countries, hungry for the food we produce. Doesn't this demonstrate a disordered system of economics rather than over production?

Never before have we known a time when so many people leaned upon public aid. Is this a good thing for a great nation, grown from a people who desired and cultivated honest independence? I fear we are making a sad social sacrifice.

Grain dealers started this year with a 50% handicap, established by a short crop. Other handicaps have been added by weather conditions, vicious competition, and acute taxation to meet coming national indebtedness. Ex-

penses have increased but margins have not widened. New regulations of trade, wages and hours are facing us. Small business may be choked to death by red tape. Is manufactured prosperity practical?

The grain business has changed, but many other forms of business have passed into oblivion. The grain elevator is still the corner stone for prosperity of every grain farming community.

LAWRENCE FARLOW, Bloomington, Ill., vice-pres. Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, discoursed on the relationship between the new deal and the farmers' elevators. His address is quoted elsewhere in this number.

WALTER PENROD, Medaryville, explained available credit for Indiana farmers' elevators thru the Louisville branch of the new Bank for Cooperatives. It makes facility and working capital loans. This subject was reviewed on page 103, Feb. 14 number.

LEW HILL, Indianapolis, chairman of the Uniform Grades Com'ite, used charts to explain the proposed changes in federal grain standards. The proposed standards would reduce numerical corn grades from six and sample, to five and sample. Grades on wheat would be multiplied by removal of moisture as a grading factor, making it a qualifying factor. Grades on oats would be immeasurably multiplied by making stain, weathering, and moisture qualifying factors. In discussing garlic allowances he said,

Permitting More Garlic in Wheat

I would like to bring to your attention what seems to me to be rather inconsistent in the new wheat grades that of more leniency in the allowance of garlic and onion bulblets in the proposed rules.

Some few years ago there was promoted by the Department of Agriculture, with its supervision over the State, what was known as the Crop Improvement Committee. Every State that had an infestation of onions or garlic was under the watchful eye of this committee. What it cost the taxpayers to carry on this work I do not know, but its conclusions were that the only way to eradicate onions and garlic from wheat would be to go direct to the farm that was infested with its growth and prevail upon that farmer to exterminate the onions and garlic from his fields. It went so far in extreme cases as to destroy this infestation by eliminating that field from cultivation.

This is probably an extreme case, but a farm in Illinois was so badly infested with onions that the farm was offered for sale at a very low price. It was bought by an energetic German who went about the business of getting rid of the onions by pulling the plant and destroying it. In a couple of years' time the onions were eradicated and the land was restored to a productive farm for wheat.

Laws of some states require that a threshing machine shall be thoroughly cleaned before moving from one farm to another in order to keep from spreading just such pests as onions and garlic in wheat.

Millers tell me this matter is one of the most difficult with which they are confronted because it is so difficult to remove this infestation from the wheat. If garlic ever gets into a shipment of flour, the flour is a total loss in so far as human consumption is concerned. By blowing these bulbs of onions or garlic when they become dry a certain percent can be removed. Very often it will be necessary to stop and wash

Officers and Directors Indiana Managers' Ass'n



Left to right: Pres. Lee Carl, Remington; Sec'y-Treas. F. E. Jones, Boswell; Directors: Walter Penrod, Medaryville, and H. O. Rice, Huntington.

the rolls of a mill which have become gummed with the bulbs of onions or garlic. And when these dried bulbs exist in wheat in the process of making the flour they powder up and it is impossible to eliminate the odor of that infection.

With this picture in mind, does it seem consistent after the Crop Improvement Committee has done its wonderful work, money spent and the impression made on the farmer that he should eradicate onions and garlic, to become more lenient with the inspection rules at the terminal markets concerning the number of bulbets in the inspection of wheat? My conclusion would be, in order to support this committee, that we should make the inspection more severe to impress upon the farmer that he should deliver good, clean grain to his country elevator.

"In a series of 25 federal hearings on the proposed grades," said Mr. Hill, "the grain trade has vigorously opposed any changes in the federal standards. Many letters I have received show similar opposition. Apparently the trade is satisfied with present standards."

A vote to obtain a consensus of opinion from the 76 present at the time showed 35 opposed to changes in wheat grades, 29 opposed to changes in oats grades, none in favor of either; 24 opposed to changes in corn grades, 2 in favor of changes. A standing vote taken on the proposed changes as a whole showed 40 opposed, none in favor.

C. C. BARNES, Winchester, gave his impressions of the revised country elevator code. He said:

If the country elevator code is signed by the President, we may as well expect to deal with it for a long time. There can be no change in administration before 1936. Consequently the code ought to be accepted regardless of individual politics.

The code will increase the expenses of the country elevator business. But if it eliminates some of the evils suffered it will be worth the cost. If the code does no more than eliminate the trucking evil, not the competition of trucks that buy direct, but the competition and expense set up by elevators that send their own trucks out to the farms, it will have served a purpose. There is no question about it being cheaper for a farmer to haul his grain to the elevator than it is for the elevator to haul it for him.

Administration of the code may reduce over-bidding and overgrading. With every grain dealer on the same basis the farmer will find it satisfactory to trade in his own territory.

Among the benefits already being received is a consciousness of ass'ns. Dealers are learning to work with their competitors.

The code is not going to put any of us out of business. Neither is it going to solve all our problems and make us rich. But it will do a great deal to stiffen the back bones of practical grain elevator operators.

The Managers Ass'n concurred in the previous appointment of a nominating com'te, and added Harvey Kreider, South Whitley, to the Resolutions Com'te.

Adjourned to Tuesday morning.

The Banquet

An excellent banquet was served in the ball room of the Union Building Monday evening. Entertainment was supplied by Stevens

Troubadours, of South Whitley, several vaudeville numbers, and a side-splitting rube act by Walter Penrod, manager of the Medaryville cooperative elevator.

ALBERT STUMP, Indianapolis attorney, speaker of the evening, recommended "doing your best where you are and becoming successful at living."

Tuesday Morning Session

PRES. J. J. WERNER opened the third session.

OTTO P. DELUSE, Indianapolis, member of the Public Works Administration, addressed the delegates on what may be expected from the countless administration lettered departments. "It was time we started going some place," he declared, "and while every step may not be forward, we are on our way." More of his address is published elsewhere in this number.

DR. BYRON KOHLMAYER, Purdue University, discussed the relationship between gold and prices, explaining the administration's plan for money. Gold, he declared, is the foundation for money, for credit and for monetary confidence. At the same time it is a commodity, subject to supply and demand, and commodity prices go down as gold goes up. Changing the gold backing of paper money halts declining prices. Commodities are the first to react from monetary changes. Some things, like railroad rates, do not go up, because they never came down.

He predicted that the business of trucks, buying direct from the farmers and transporting grain to consuming territories, would gradually be lost as trucking costs increased.

L. W. HORNING, Indianapolis, pleaded the cause of the railroads and urged regulation of trucks to place the two forms of transportation on an equal competitive basis. His address is reviewed elsewhere in this number.

CLARENCE HENRY, Chicago Board of Trade, explained the principles of hedging, the risks involved in holding cash grain, and the purpose of the speculator.

Adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

PRES. WERNER called the fourth session to order.

Chairman H. O. Rice of the Resolutions Com'te, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolutions Adopted

RESOLVED that we favor passage of the Davis Bill, requiring addition of 10% of alcohol, manufactured from grain, to gasoline for motor fuel purposes.

St. Lawrence Waterway

RESOLVED that we favor construction of the St. Lawrence Waterway, to the end that cheap transportation furnished thereby, would be reflected in the price of grain to the producers of the Middle West.

Oppose Changes in Grain Grades

RESOLVED that we oppose the changes in grain grades now being proposed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Molasses Imports

Believing as we do that the return of prosperity to our nation is dependent more on our ability to find among ourselves a market for our own products than on foreign markets,

RESOLVED that we favor a higher tariff, or any other steps that will eliminate inequitable competition, on black strap molasses or any other product that is susceptible of importation for manufacture into products that can be made from our own grain.

Reduced Acreage

RESOLVED that it is the sense of this ass'n that grave danger lurks in an organized effort to decrease production, that agriculture and society in general will be better served if the farmer is left to produce in such quantities as his own judgment rather than government order dictates; that an effort on the part of the government to license the farmer and dictate his products would be protested by at least that part of agriculture that now constitutes its backbone.

Protest Insurance Agents Code

WHEREAS the National Ass'n of Insurance Agents, under date of Dec. 26, 1933, has filed its proposed code of fair competition and trade practice for the production subdivision of the insurance industries, outlining among other things, so-called unfair methods of competition, be it

RESOLVED that we, the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana, in executive session assembled, hereby protest the adoption of this code for the following reasons:

1. There is no power under the Federal Constitution which grants the United States Government the right to regulate the business of insurance. The United States Government has the power to regulate interstate commerce, but in the case of Paul versus Virginia, decided in 1868, and constantly followed in all supreme court decisions subsequently, the courts have decreed that insurance is not commerce within the meaning of the powers granted to the federal government.

2. The code proponent, representing stock, fire, and casualty insurance agents, claim to write 75% to 80% of all the insurance premiums in the United States. This is not true in the Central Western Agricultural States, where Mutuals write 50% of the business. Under this code the farming communities covered under Farm Mutual Protection would be at the mercy of Stock Insurance Companies and Agents, who desire to force all insurance carriers and agents to conform to their code, thereby creating a stock company controlled monopoly.

3. Article 7, Paragraph 18, strikes at the heart of co-operative buying, and if enforced would prevent many groups with common interest from negotiating contracts of insurance on a favorable basis, due to common interest and purpose. Under this paragraph the National Ass'n of Insurance Agents would declare any group plan of insurance a fictitious arrangement for the purpose of making a saving to its members, and therefore unlawful under the proposed code, thus increasing insurance costs to the purchaser with no declared benefit whatsoever and solely for the purpose of producing additional commissions to the stock insurance agents at the farmers' expense.

4. We object to placing such a monopoly into the hands of any group of insurance agents owning neither their companies' assets, nor the property insured, being interested solely in commissions as middlemen. The authority to regulate insurance is now vested in disinterested state insurance commissioners, and monopoly is now prohibited in many states. Our members, therefore, reject this code as a selfish monopoly intended to disrupt cooperative buying and local farm mutual insurance agencies.

In filing this protest we desire to state that we have no criticism to offer on Article 3 "Maximum hours," and article 4 "Minimum wages," both of which we endorse in connection with President Roosevelt's recovery program.

W. L. Woodfield, Lafayette, called attention to work done by Purdue University in studying elevator operating costs and proposed that Purdue's Farm Management Dept. be asked to investigate and study patronage and methods of promoting business or costs of extending credit on sideline merchandise, should funds be made available.

His motion was carried.

ELECTION

Election of officers placed at the head of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n for the ensuing year: J. J. Werner, Rochester, pres.; H. O. Rice, Huntington, 1st vice-pres.; Walter Penrod, Medaryville, 2nd vice-pres.; L. R. Rumsyre,



Front row, left to right: Pres. J. J. Werner, Rochester; 1st Vice Pres. H. O. Rice, Huntington; 2nd Vice Pres. Walter Penrod, Medaryville; Sec'y-Treas. L. R. Rumsyre, South Whitley. Back row, l. to r.: Directors W. L. Woodfield, Lafayette; Harvey Kreider, South Whitley; John F. Witte, Hoagland.

South Whitley, sec'y-treas.; Directors: D. W. Biddle, Remington; R. O. Naylor, Modoc; W. L. Woodfield, Lafayette; Harvey Kreider, South Whitley; J. F. Witte, Hoagland; Ora Williams, Winamac.

Last year's officers of the Managers Ass'n were re-elected. They are Lee Carl, Remington, pres.; F. E. Jones, Boswell, sec'y-treas. Directors: C. J. Hile, Rensselaer; Walter Penrod, Medaryville, and H. O. Rice, Huntington. Adjourned *sine die*.

Hoosier Farmers Convention Notes

L. S. Fisher sought orders on supplies.

FERTILIZER representatives included Herbert Darr, Charles Rush, and S. C. Smith.

From Illinois country points came C. H. Stout, Moweaqua; F. W. Kee, Iroquois; J. D. Worsham, Sheldon.

TANKAGE, meat scrap and other feed sales representatives present included A. F. Leathers, and Geo. F. Barrett.

The Indianapolis Board of Trade sponsored a theatre party for the ladies Monday afternoon and a number were in attendance.

Larry Larimore was constantly passing pencils to the compliments of the "Cleveland Grain Co." Cigars and cigarettes were likewise plentiful, as were several luncheons.

REGISTRATION was handled by A. E. Leif and Henry W. Marsh of the Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., which supplied the attractive badges. About 150 registered.

CHICAGO grain firms and their branches sent John F. Plotnick, John E. Brennan & Co.; Wm. Tucker, Lamson Bros. & Co.; J. H. Summers and T. E. Samuel, E. W. Bailey & Co.; Geo. M. Slingloff and D. W. Jones.

INDIANAPOLIS sent Fred K. Sale of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, C. H. McEwan, O. P. Larrimore, M. G. Gilgrist, Ed K. Shepherd, E. E. Allison, J. G. Steinhart, Claude M. Record, Charles S. Weirick, Otto P. Deluse, and Lew Hill.

SEED FIRM representatives present included A. H. Beeson and G. R. Straub, of Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Co., Crawfordsville; E. L. Floyd, of Allied Mills seed department; C. C. Major, Carmel; J. C. Cruse, Chicago; Ed Flanagan, Crawfordsville.

Managers and operators of Indiana country elevators present included F. E. Jones, Boswell, Charles W. Scott, Bunker Hill; F. E. Dowling and Roy Caldwell, Camden; Ray Roberts, Chase; K. H. Dimmich, Fowler; Miles Gooding, Frankton; John F. Witte, Hoagland; H. O. Rice, Huntington;

Walter Penrod, Medaryville; Walter Kraning, Mexico; R. O. Naylor, Modoc; J. G. Wagner, Monterey; F. D. Roberts, Monticello; Walter A. Sharp, Noblesville; Walter G. Einspahr, North Hayden;

C. W. Sievers, Peabody; C. S. Levendoski, Pinola; R. D. Clapp, Raber; Lee Carl, Remington; C. J. Hile, Rensselaer; J. J. Werner, Rochester; Frank Pyle, Van Buren; L. F. Cupper, Wabash; J. W. Lightfoot, Warren;

B. F. Beedle, West Point; A. G. Banning and C. C. Barnes, Winchester; Paul R. Dawson, Wolcott.

Gets Most Satisfactory Markets from WDZ

"We think a lot of WDZ market broadcasts down in this country," remarked Forrest H. Koehn, who handles grain and coal at Camargo, Ill. "It gives us the grain markets the way we want them, always in the same order. In addition to the regular market quotations every half hour it gives us complete livestock quotations, a good share of the board on stocks, the weather reports, crop condition reports and bits of news affecting the markets. It is almost as good as sitting in a wire office."

On account of the shortage of feed grains in Western Ontario boats are being cut out of the 16-in. thick ice to get them to the Goderich Elevator & Transit Co. elevator for unloading.

Steep Angle of Conveyor Features Iowa Annex

The angle at which grain may be carried upward on an ordinary 4-ply rubber covered conveyor belt is definitely limited. Ordinarily no attempt is made even to approximate this angle, as conveyor belts vary little from horizontal. In adding 116,000 bus. storage to Elevator C of the Scoular-Bishop Grain Co., at Council Bluffs, the problem of carrying grain to a higher level in order to fill the new tanks was puzzling.

For economy in slip-form construction, the Ryan Construction Co. built four tanks, two outer-space bins and one interstice bin, carrying the 7-in. reinforced concrete walls 76 ft. above the ground level. Above the tanks was built a cupola 12 ft. wide and 10 ft. high.

The storage addition was constructed only a few feet from the original 85,000 bu. cribbed elevator of the company. The distributor floor in the original house was at a level several feet below the top of the tanks. To deliver grain to the tanks with a minimum reconstruction of the old house, a 6-ft. iron-clad gallery was built from this distributor floor up into the cupola over the new tanks.

In this gallery a Weller conveyor frame was installed so as to carry a 4-ply, 30-in. rubber belt, run by an 8-h.p. motor thru a gear drive. The short distance that grain had to be conveyed made it unnecessary to level off from the rise to a horizontal belt. The angle of rise was simply continued to a point near a point over the nest of tanks, so that grain would be delivered to a turn-head for distribution into any bin of the addition. A 12-in. telescopic spout was used to reach the extended inlets of the tanks.

The sharpness of incline in the conveyor belt to the top of the tanks so closely approximated the angle of repose for small grains that a slight hump in the belt, caused by an unadjusted idler pulley when first operated in the try-out, threw the grain into the air and caused it to roll back on the belt. Adjustment of the pulley permitted the grain to be carried up without spilling.

As a precaution against the possibility of dust explosions the conveyor gallery and the cupola were well supplied with steel framed windows, and a dust collecting hood at the delivery end of the conveyor belt was vented thru the roof. To protect the addition from lightning a copper lightning cable was run from points on the cupola down to ground irons at opposite corners.

For drawing grain from the hopper-bottomed tanks and bins of the addition back into the work house, a 7-ft. tunnel under the structure was fitted with a 30-inch belt conveyor, run by a 6-h.p. motor thru a gear drive.

The old house has 21 bins, and is fitted with two hopper scales, two legs, a car puller, a cleaner and other electrically operated machinery so grain can be delivered to and removed from the new storage bins expeditiously.

See illustration on outside front cover.

Geo. C. Bullock, Chicago, head of the Indexograph Co., has been identified as the brains that directed the bull movement, thru the office of Ettinger & Brand, that collapsed in July, 1933. His advice governed five other large accounts, holding 18,345,000 bus. of wheat.

Representatives of the independent millers and of farm organizations gave the proposed flour milling code a severe mauling in hearings at Portland, Ore., before the AAA. They declared it would promote monopoly by the large mills and would menace both farmer and consumer.—F. K. H.

Experience with stabilization operations indicates that attempts to raise price in advance of improvement in consumer purchasing power and without any check reign on production are followed by such quick upturns in production as to cause a fresh and disastrous collapse in prices.—Henry A. Wallace, in a recent address at Madison, Wis.

Import Wheat Requirements

G. J. S. Broomhall, of Liverpool, in an address read at Chicago under the auspices of the Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants, said, in part:

Not a single country of any importance now allows wheat to be imported free of duty. The reactions of the world trade depression have found their expression, not only in the increased protection by countries that have always favored a tariff policy, but also in the general abandonment of all free trade principles. In the United Kingdom, which country has always been a stronghold of free trade, foreign wheat is taxed 2/—per qr. and native growers are guaranteed a minimum price of 43/—per qr. of 8 bushels of 60 pounds which is 100% more than could be obtained under free competitive conditions.

Holland and Belgium have each introduced tariffs and quotas. Czecho-Slovakia has a surplus and Austria is limiting her purchases of foreign wheat to neighbor Danubian countries, who are purchasing manufactured articles in return. Thus the entire European demand for wheat (even that part of it which was formerly regarded as stable), is gradually diminishing by pressure of circumstances that no one could have foreseen.

This year it is expected that European importers will purchase no more than 400 million bushels of wheat abroad. Three years ago the combined imports of Europe were 768 million bushels and in the five years prior to the war they averaged 512 million bushels. The loss of trade expressed by these figures is the main reason for the extremely depressed conditions in which the whole wheat trade finds itself today.

Fortunately there is a better demand for wheat in Oriental countries than there was before the war, but even China has now joined Continental countries in taxing imports, and this season there is certainly not nearly the strength in the Oriental demand that there was a few years ago.

The tragic years of depression thru which the commercial world has passed, have had the unfortunate effect of widening the margin between supply and demand, creating an apparently permanent condition of over-supply. During the past five years, exporting countries have produced a great deal more wheat than was necessary to satisfy the diminishing needs of European and ex-European buyers.

Prices have ruled tragically low, and wherever practicable, government aid has been extended to the farmer, thus enabling him to continue producing wheat in excess of the demand. The natural result has been a heavy piling up of supplies in exporting countries, that has exerted a particularly depressing influence on sentiment. With huge quantities of wheat showing up year by year in the world visible supply, there has been not the slightest reason to purchase wheat in anticipation of a rise in the international price.

The possibility of a tightness of supply is obviously remote when world carry-over stocks amount to nearly 650 million bushels. The margin between world supply and demand, for several seasons, has been too wide to justify anything but a low level of prices, or to encourage anybody in the trade to anticipate an early radical change in the relationship of supply and demand.

A statement of total reserves of wheat at the beginning of each season in recent years, and of the prices of good milling wheat in Liverpool at the beginning of August, clearly shows that prices dropped severely, whilst reserves have steadily increased. The rally of prices since the low point of 1931, is partly due to the abandonment of the gold standard by the British Government, and partly to small crops in some important countries, including France and Canada.

Mills of Kansas produce more flour than those of any other state.

Minnesota Farmers Elevators at Minneapolis

That large attendances at grain trade meetings is becoming regular is shown by the record registration at the 27th annual meeting of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota held at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, Feb. 20, 21, 22. When the registration books closed for the first day, nearly 600 had registered. These Minnesotans not only registered, but attended each session.

Prior to the opening of the first session the delegates were entertained with music by a local orchestra.

Tuesday Morning Session

PRES. THEO. FREDERICKSON, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, in his usual clever and sincere manner extended a most hearty welcome to the visitors. He outlined briefly the advantages of Minneapolis, not only as a worth-while city, but as a grain market.

E. C. HELWIG, Publicity Director, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, in his usual clever and sincere manner extended a most hearty welcome to the visitors. He outlined briefly the advantages of Minneapolis, not only as a worth-while city, but as a grain market.

J. H. LEWIS, Kerkhoven, in response, called attention to the service rendered by the terminal grain merchant and advocated the continuance of open, competitive grain markets. He appealed for the unstinted support of the ass'n by each member, pointing out that this is the one way to protect the grain business.

PRES. FREDERICKSON in his annual address placed special stress on the plight of the American farmer and suggested relief remedies.

In discussing farmers' elevators, Mr. Frederickson said: In selecting a board of directors more thought must be given its selection. Elect men who are familiar with the business, and are really interested in it beyond the annual meeting. No greater mistake has ever been made or a greater handicap placed on the business than the election of a board which is not familiar with what the company is trying to do. Select good customers, not retired farmers. Men who are active and are interested in having the elevator succeed, will be a real asset to your elevator. Encourage young blood to become interested.

There never was a time when membership in your ass'n was of greater value to you. With conditions within the trade as they now are, it behooves each of you to know what is going on. Attend your annual meetings and take part in the proceedings. In this way you keep in touch with what others are doing, you make new friends and learn the real value of co-operation.

The following committees were appointed:

Resolutions: E. J. Butler, Hector; A. Krupp, Elmore; G. H. Homme, Kerkhoven; H. A. Frederickson, Wheaton; W. B. Richards, Rushford; O. A. Olstad, Rothsay; Fred Seidenstecher.

By-Laws: C. A. Erickson, Sec'y, Hallock; Val C. Meyers, Mgr., Wells; J. R. Quamme, Mgr., Pelican Rapids; Robert Bagley, Pres., Blooming Prairie; G. A. Weir, Mgr., Dunnell; H. E. Skyberg, Pres., East Grand Forks; A. M. Matz, Sec'y, Ivanhoe.

Suggestions: Fred Hemple, Pres., Jackson; John Barney, Sec'y, Clara City; J. H. Feik, Mgr., Angus; W. E. Day, Pres., Bagley; E. H. Salmonson, Mgr., Chokio; John Thoreson, Pres., Climax; C. O. Hofstrom, Mgr., Windom.

Credentials: J. E. Brin, Stewartville; E. A. Silver, Truman.

Auditing: F. S. Betz, Chicago; Walter Bauman, Blue Earth; A. G. Marquardt, Litchfield.

SECY A. F. NELSON, Minneapolis, prefaced the reading of his annual report by citing impressive figures telling of the growth of farmer organizations.

Secretary Nelson's Annual Report

The Farmers Elevator movement is a great movement, few realize just how great. It ranks first in membership among all the co-operative associations in the U. S. It ranks first in the number of separate organizations, having over 4,000. It ranks first in invested capital which exceeds 80 million. It ranks first in value of business handled during normal times, exceeds 800 million annually.

The elevator movement was not promoted by any stock selling schemes or by paid promoters. It had no Sapiros or Townleys to guide its virgin birth. It was promoted spontaneously by volunteers for their own betterment.

The Farmers Elevators ask no special privileges, no undue advantages over their competitors. They ask only for an equal basis, fair and equitable to all concerned. You cannot expect to get this if you stand idly back and permit your competitor to frame your program for you. You must see to it that adequate means are provided whereby your representative can sit in the councils that make up the ethics of fair competition for your industry.

Simultaneously with the coming of the farmers' elevators, came the independently owned elevators. Their service to the community must not be minimized. Usually the man or men buying and operating a local elevator were men of high courage and perseverance. They have aided materially in establishing the local market and are just as important in many ways to the local community as the local farmer owned elevator. Their interests are identical with those of the Farmers Elevator, and their future to a large extent is the parallel of the Farmers Elevator institutions. The independently owned elevator has done its share in paving the way for better local markets, and it is not our intention in any way to mar the credit due these men.

We must not overlook another factor that has played an important part in the life of these industries. In many cases the commission men handling the shipments, and in many instances furnishing the capital, have made these independently owned elevators possible. As a whole, the type of commission men are a highly respected class and have always been found on the side of the producer assisting to better his conditions. They have been progressive and their advice to the country elevator operators has, as a whole, been highly beneficial. You have never heard it said by any country grain elevator operator that, "I have followed a commission merchants advice, and as a result, I am broke."

It is not my purpose in this report, to attempt to cover the activities of the Ass'n. Some of its work is at times such that publicity might defeat its objectives. Much of the work of the Ass'n never reaches the individual stockholder, yet thru co-operation and co-ordination of efforts of all the similar organized associations, great results are obtained.

Within the last year, great forces have been at work in an attempt to place a crushing blow to the whole co-operative movement. Some of the bolder representatives even have gone so far as to admonish our co-operative elevators that if they continued to pay patronage dividends merchandise of a certain class could not be purchased. It was necessary for something to be done, and quickly. An emissary was sent to Washington, and after several days' work, President Roosevelt signed an order that will be woven into all industrial Codes in effect that no Code of unfair practices shall be so construed as to imply that it shall be unlawful for any co-operative to pay lawfully earned patronage dividends to all its patrons.

Never in the history of this organization has its officers been overloaded with calls for services to such an extent as during the year just closed. It seems that some of our members have just discovered some of the Ass'n's functions. Nearly all year our office has been from two to three weeks behind in its work. We have found it necessary to appoint special representatives to assist us in our work, on a number of occasions; however, generally speaking, your Ass'n has had its representatives at nearly all important conferences directly effecting the elevator industry.

Membership: The Ass'n has enjoyed a good year. We have more members on our records than ever before. We have had better and stronger co-operation. More demand is made

on the Ass'n services, forcing us to move into larger offices.

Articles of Incorporation: Sooner or later your Charter to do business will expire. Most of them were granted for a period of twenty or thirty years. Your renewal must be made prior to such expiration date or the matter will cause your Board no end of trouble. Thru our legal department, we have had prepared a brief set of instructions, giving in very plain and understandable language, the necessary steps to be taken by officers in order to enable them to renew their charters.

Storage Claims: It appears at this time, that our claims for storage of grain and insurance during the war period against the U. S. Government, is lost. Senator Shipstead has, on two occasions introduced and secured passage of bills authorizing payment of these claims, but each time the carrying to a final conclusion has been blocked by certain government officials on technicalities. The Elevator Ass'n's of North and South Dakota and Minnesota have spent upwards of \$10,000 in an attempt to make collections of these just claims, amounting to around \$250,000 and have not now the necessary funds to carry the fight further. Those elevators having claims will have to charge this loss to negligence and inadequate bookkeeping and auditing.

Incorporation: Your officers have, during the year, followed out the instructions of the last two Conventions and have incorporated the Ass'n. It does not effect the present status of our Ass'n in any way. By-laws were incorporated as at the present time, and no change of any kind was necessary. We became a corporation on the 11th day of December, 1933.

Service Letter: During the year we have issued bulletins pertinent to matters of interest to our farmers elevators. We have designated them as Service Letters, and these letters are numbered consecutively for ready reference. Our hopes were that the elevators would place them on file so as to be readily referred to in the future. We have received many complimentary letters regarding these bulletins, and will continue to serve our membership along the same line with the thought in mind of making these Service Letters contain such material as will be of the greatest benefit.

Switching and Demurrage Charges: Working in conjunction with other State and Local ass'n's we followed our instructions in support of a movement origination with the Western Grainmen's Ass'n, in an attempt to eliminate or modify the practice of charging shippers switching, demurrage and other charges and customs peculiar to the Minneapolis market, and not practiced or maintained at other terminals. The matter is now in the hands of the combined Traffic Departments of the Chamber of Commerce and Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n.

Non-Producers Stock: Coming in contact as we do during the year with difficulties in farmers' elevators, there is one problem that stands out pre-eminent above all others. It is the problem of keeping your stock active. I tell you that 90% of the farmers' elevators that have gone out of business during the last five years, have quit because the officers and stockholders did not take the precautions to see that their stock was in the hands of producers. If you neglect to see that the stock of your elevator is in the hands of the producer, you are doomed to go the same route as some of your predecessors.

Traffic: Traffic problems will always be one of the predominant factors in any shipper's business. The average consignor of freight is not familiar with its intricate workings, and is perhaps less acquainted with the problem of how various changes are derived. We believe that it would be to the advantage of all our members to permit our Traffic Department to closely check and examine all papers having to do with shipments, in order to determine if there is any expense that could be eliminated. It has also been discovered that at various times recoveries other than in the handling of claims, can be made.

Shippers Board: The N. W. Shippers Advisory Board is a Board where shippers and railroad carriers meet, and in friendly council thrash out their difficulties. Its ten years of work has ironed out a large number of difficulties and enables its representatives better to understand one another's problems. It is a Board where you, as a shipper, may have an opportunity to air your difficulties and be heard.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

C. W. CONAWAY, pres. Farmers Nat'l Grain Dealers Ass'n, Starkweather, N. D., opened the second session with an impressive talk on the problems confronting the grain trade. His urgent appeal to all to join civic and business organizations to present a solid front left a deep impression on his audience.

H. K. MANSFIELD, Omaha, Neb., presented a most interesting discussion of Workmen's Compensation Insurance Claims and Adjustments. He is quoted elsewhere in this number.

F. S. BETZ: In awarding compensation, What hours govern?

MR. MANSFIELD: The hours of business. In other words, when duty for the day ceases. This includes time consumed in performing an errand required after the close of business or during the time allowed for the noon day meal.

T. H. ARENS of the Department of Rural Credits explained in detail the work his department is doing.

O. M. SMITH, Farmers Nat'l Grain Corp., Minneapolis, explained how his company is handling grain for the Federal Surplus Relief Corp.

G. H. LUND, State Grain Inspector, Minneapolis, reviewed briefly the accomplishments of his department during the past year.

Tuesday Evening Session

JACOB KERMER, Tracy, took charge of a very lively meeting of members of boards of directors, which discussed at length the many problems which beset a Board.

F. S. BETZ, Chicago, in his remarks on the Relation of the Manager to the Board, said: The manager needs the confidence of the Board above that of all others. There has been too much laxity in the way Boards have handled their managers. The Board should outline a policy, then the manager should be given the reins to carry it out. The manager should not be excluded entirely from the board meetings. If he is any good at all his counsel is worth a whole lot. He is right on the firing line and knows what is going on. The board of directors is the direct representative of the stockholders who have invested their money in the business, and should at all times know what the business is doing. The manager, too, is interested in the welfare of the individual farmer.

I cannot urge you too strongly to co-operate more closely with your manager. He is entitled to your "guarded confidence."

CHAS. SAXON, Worthington, in talking on the much discussed subject: Cash or Credit, said: For over 18 years our Board of Directors have discussed this subject, but we are still doing a limited credit business. First of all, every Board of Directors should know its trade territory. Some people should have credit; they are entitled to it. I think it is impossible to go on a strictly cash basis. As long as we must give credit, let us endeavor to make it as near 100% good as possible. We can do this if we confine our credit to our trade territory and with people we know are entitled to it.

MR. KERMER: We are on a cash basis almost entirely; however, we do allow a little credit, but if accounts are not paid within a reasonable time credit is stopped.

R. W. KEELER, Chokio: It is almost impossible to go on a strictly cash basis. If you are doing a general merchandise business, you will lose a lot of business if you do not extend some credit. What are you going to do for instance, when children or hired help are sent for a small lot of coal and want it charged? You cannot avoid it. We have lost on only a very few such accounts; by the end of the year most of them are paid. This is a service we must render, but there is no reason why your books should be swamped with bad accounts.

J. G. ROBERTSON, Jackson: We are on a cash basis; however, we have told our manager to use his own judgment. This is proving very satisfactory.

At this point discussion turned to salaries, inducing board members to attend meetings. To accomplish the latter Mr. Robertson stated they found the one sure method was to "feed the brute."

It was voted that this evening meeting of Board Members be made an annual affair. Mr. Kermer was selected presiding officer for 1934.

Wednesday Morning Session

This was the manager's own day. That they appreciated the honor was shown by the large number in attendance at the start of the session.

IVER WOLLUM, Porter, was the presiding officer, and the capable way in which he handled the meeting, proved he is no novice at such a job.

C. E. PARISH, Supervisor of Grain Warehousing, Minnesota R. R. and Warehouse Com., Minneapolis, discussed the warehouse and storage laws of the state and answered a broadside of questions which were put to him. Questions and answers provided a clear analysis of the many intricacies of the law, and what can and cannot be done under its provisions.

PAUL SCHEUNEMANN, Traffic Mgr., Monarch Elvtr. Co., Minneapolis, gave an interesting talk on Switching, Demurrage Charges and Reconsignment, from which we take following:

Switching: When car of grain arrives at the terminal and is sold on the floor to an elevator on a railroad other than the carrier at point of origin there is a switching charge which varies in amount. If the car stays on road of origin there is no charge. Protest has been made against this switching charge and it is included in the brief in docket 17,000. If the I. C. C. does not give relief further protest will be entered.

Demurrage: This charge is made on cars held for inspection at Staples, Wilmer and other country points. The grain trade contends this is a stop for inspection and order while it is the carriers' contention it is merely held for order. Carriers at one time thought to have a charge of \$6.30 assessed as demurrage, however, after a conference between the carriers and the grain trade this was set at \$4.00. No charge is made at Minneapolis prior to expiration of free time as state and national laws require inspection.

Reconsigning: The railroads claim a penalty should be charged for holding a car over. This monetary penalty forces the commission merchant to make a forced sale selling at the tail end of the market in the hope of saving the reconsignment charge.

Mr. Scheunemann painted a tragic picture of the trucking situation and its ruinous effect on country grain elevators. He said: These truck buyers going from farm to farm mean the eventual abolition of the country elevator. And with the passing of the elevators the marketing of grain will be in the hands of peddlers. You can imagine what the prices will be.

R. H. BLACK, U. S. D. A., Minneapolis, gave his interpretation of the Proposed New Federal Grades, and the barrage of questions fired at him showed clearly these changes were not popular.

Adjourned for luncheon.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

MR. TORGENSEN, member of the State Board of Grain Appeals expressed his views on the new grades, and paid glowing tribute to the Minnesota standards.

An attempt was made to get a vote which would express the opinion of the assembled managers on the new grades. Diversity of interpretation of the questions put forth made it an impossibility to get a really representative vote. It was apparent, however, that the proposed changes are not well thought of.

FRANK A. THEIS, Chief, Grain Division, Commodities Section, AAA, Washington, D. C., is always a drawing card. One of the outstanding grain men of the country before taking his present duties he talks the language of the grain trade. It was only natural then that his detailed report of the activities, to date, of his section of the AAA, should prove of great interest. His excellent address will appear in a later number.

WILLIAM WHEELLOCK, Minneapolis, suggested the appointment of a committee to meet with a committee from the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce to discuss trading in smaller units of flax, and to make delivery in cars delivery on contract.

A motion to appoint such a committee was carried.

The Banquet

Every nook in and near the Moorish Room of the West Hotel was filled with banqueters. F. S. Betz, Chicago, was toastmaster. Entertainment was furnished by the Zuhrat Temple Chanters of 40 voices. This unusual feature was very much enjoyed.

J. J. SHARE, Humbolt, Ia., in his address, "The Future of the Farm Boy," presented a vivid picture, filled with realities which made more than one rural father think of his boy in a different light.

Thursday Morning Session

PRES. FREDERICKSON opened the first session of the last day and the continued interest of the delegates was manifested by the large number in attendance.

R. E. BOWDEN, member of the National Code Committee, Minneapolis, in his talk on Code Initiation and Enforcement, did the heretofore impossible when he clarified the latest draft of the grain elevator code. He told also of his many trips to Washington and the difficulty in learning what government officials want done. His listeners were much elated when Mr. Bowden advised that this latest draft of the code has been changed to include truckers, scoop shovelers and operators of track blowers, in addition to grain elevators. In fact, every one handling grain is now covered by the code.

GEO. BOOTH, Pres. Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n and pres. of Nat'l Federation of Grain Elevator Ass'ns, Chicago, is always a welcome visitor to any grain convention. Mr. Booth repeated his remarks on the code which were published in the Feb. 14 number, page 110.

In reference to ass'n work Mr. Booth said: Talking to you men about joining your ass'n is like reprimanding church goers for those who do not go to church. However, your work for the ass'n did not stop when you joined. When you go home talk to the grain men whom you know and get them to join. If they are not interested in your ass'n tell them to join one of the others. If we expect to get anywhere we've got to act collectively. The first thing the government tells us is to get together. Each group must have a spokesman. If grain men want to participate in this program they must join an association. Never before have the country elevators presented a more united front.

Hertzel Metzger, pres. Bank for Co-operatives, St. Paul, explained the functions of his bank.

Adjourned for Luncheon.

Thursday Afternoon Session

PRES. FREDERICKSON called the last session to order and the delegates immediately got to work on the business of electing new directors.

J. E. BRIN, Stewartville; H. A. Frederickson, Windom, and E. J. Butler, Hector, were elected to the Board of Directors.

THE AUDITING COMMITTEE reported the records to be correct.

W. B. RICHARDS, Rushford, for the Resolutions Committee, presented resolutions on the following subjects which were adopted:

Resolutions Adopted

Protest Insurance Agents' Code

WHEREAS the National Ass'n of Insurance Agents under date of Dec. 26, 1933, has filed its proposed code for fair competition and trade practice for the production subdivision of the insurance industries, outlining among other things so-called unfair methods of competition, be it

RESOLVED, That we, The Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota in executive session assembled, hereby protest the adoption of this code.

Embargo Imports of Grain

WHEREAS there are large amounts of rye and barley being imported into this country while at the same time the Federal Government is asking our own farmers to abandon millions of acres of productive soil in this country, and

WHEREAS there appears to be a grave inconsistency in the interest of agriculture in this country, therefore be it

RESOLVED that we ask our Representatives and Senators in Congress to seek to secure an absolute embargo on the importation of foreign grown grain into this country.

Ask Voice in Grain Marketing Legislation

WHEREAS various individuals and groups that have assumed or pretended to represent the producers of grain and their marketing agencies in state and national affairs in recent years are incapable of giving these interests intelligent, adequate and honest representation, due in some cases to their ignorance of our special problems, and

WHEREAS, this type of misrepresentation has resulted in measures and policies which have often been impractical and harmful to our interests, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that this Ass'n, representing thousands of grain producers who are stockholders in farmer-owned co-operative elevators, join with similar associations in other grain producing states in requesting that both state and national officials and legislative representatives having to do with legislation and regulations affecting the production and marketing of grain, invite Ass'ns such as ours into consultation when measures involving our interests are under consideration.

Demand Relief on Reconsigning and Switching Charges

RESOLVED, that the members of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Minnesota, in convention assembled at Minneapolis, authorize and instruct its officers and directors to press with all possible diligence the petition sent to the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce on Nov. 20, 1933, urging that a formal complaint be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission demanding changes in present railroad tariffs governing grain so as to eliminate discrepancies and unreasonable charges imposed upon grain consigned to Minneapolis, including demurrage and reconsigning charges, switching charges and hold charges.

Rates on Mixed Car Lots

WHEREAS we believe that a change in tariffs that would allow our individual members to receive car lots of freight composed of two or more commodities at car lot freight rates on different commodities, would be of mutual benefits to our members as well as the railroads and

WHEREAS it would allow our members to carry smaller stocks, which means fresher stock, as well as less money invested in our stocks of merchandise carried and

WHEREAS it is our belief that such a change in tariffs would assist the railroads in regaining their lost business, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that our Association make a request of the General Freight Agents of the principal railroads operating in Minnesota that they use their influence that such a change in tariffs be authorized. In drafting this resolution we have in mind a car lot mixture of such commodities as flour, feed and grass seeds, twine and rope, twine and tankage, oyster shells and salt, tankage and mill feeds.

Protest Grain Futures Legislation

WHEREAS measures are pending in Congress which threaten further disruption of the grain futures markets, with the danger of damaging effect on hedging which is vital to the welfare of our farmers' elevators; and

WHEREAS we strongly object to restrictions which go beyond those agreed upon in the proposed code to govern grain exchanges; therefore be it

RESOLVED that the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, representing approximately 360 farmer-owned, co-operative elevators immediately protest to the chairmen of the Senate and House agricultural committees against the adoption of legislation which will impair the free functioning of the grain futures markets.

Purchase Emergency Relief Grain

WHEREAS the purchase and distribution of grain for feed relief in Minnesota is being carried on in a most inefficient and wasteful manner; and

WHEREAS, grain is being shipped long distances at unnecessary expense totally disregarding stocks available in many local elevators, and

WHEREAS wheat alone has proved inadequate for cattle and other livestock which requires a balanced feed ration, therefore be it

RESOLVED that we urge an immediate direct appropriation to provide for Minnesota's need of from one and one-half to two million bushels of feed grain before May 1; that authority be given the Minnesota State Board of Control to direct the purchase and distribution of this grain.

Convention Notes

Harry R. Sawyer and Chas. May of J. H. Dole & Co., Chicago, were on hand as usual.

The majority of the Minneapolis grain commission houses kept open house thruout the meeting.

E. E. and Tom Ibberson, Fred Holtby and some unknown person represented T. E. Ibberson Co.

E. H. Moreland, Sec'y Tri-State Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co., distributed copies of the annual report of his company.

Superior Separator Co. and Northrup-King Co. maintained booths where information pertaining to their products were always available.

Working models of equipment were exhibited by J. J. Gerber; R. R. Howell & Co.; Lang Mfg. Co.; Cleland Mfg. Co.; Link-Belt Supply Co.; Hart-Carter Co.; Geo. E. Thompson Co.

Where's Kiffe? No one had to ask that question. He was here, there and everywhere.

And his box of tricks is even larger, his bunk more potent and his laugh heartier. This prince of good fellows was a convention in himself.

Jim Tyler Holds His Trade

It is tradition with most country grain buyers that the grain dealer should sit in his office and wait for the farmers to bring in their grain. Soliciting business or servicing farm trade has seldom been looked upon with favor.

Jim Tyler, at Elwood, Ill., is a breaker of conventions. Of one thing he is thoroly convinced. He is sure that a grain dealer needs a volume of business at a fair margin of profit if he is to meet his overhead expenses.

"Service is about half of what the grain farmer wants," remarked Mr. Tyler in a recent interview. "The grain farmer is an independent sort of fellow. He doesn't mind helping his neighbor, if his neighbor needs help, but he doesn't like to put himself in a position of obligation. At the same time it hardly pays him to finance a large truck to do his own hauling.

"These are the principal reasons for our finding a trucking service to farmers profitable. Our farmers are willing to allow a hauling charge."

About two years ago Mr. Tyler first inaugurated a truck-service-to-farmers with two trucks. He ignored tradition by climbing into his car and going to farmers when he wanted grain, offering to buy at a stated figure below the market and send his trucks for the grain. He was able to get from 1/2c to 2c per bushel for his hauling service.

His trucking service enlarged his territory by about one-third. Farmers liked it. By spring of last year his trucks were kept so busy and he was using so much gasoline and oil that he put in his own bulk gas and oil tanks.

Since then Mr. Tyler has added two more men and another truck to his force, making five men and three trucks, to keep up with the demand that he created, and many farmers phone him when they are ready to sell, telling him to come after their grain.

Mr. Tyler has a sheller in his 80,000 bu. elevator on the Alton railway. He buys most of his corn in the ear, and brings it to the elevator for cribbing until enough is accumulated to make operation of the sheller profitable. He has used the sheller seven or eight times this winter.

Shipping is done over the railroad, except for such grain as is sold to truckers from other districts who come for their loads and pay cash. In spite of sealing, easy government credit, and the holding movement, Jim has bought corn. That is because he drove out after it. Consequently Jim's books show a lot of good business in the face of difficult times.

But here is the real hint to the wise in Mr. Tyler's experiences. "I haven't," he said, "been bothered with trucking companies being formed to take grain into the Chicago market, altho I'm located not more than 50 miles from terminal receivers. The farmers wanted this trucking service. I gave it to them. That has kept others out."

It is unlikely that Jim Tyler ever heard the Dayton sales orator who wanted to know of grain dealers, "What are you doing that your competitor is not doing, in order to promote your business?" Jim knows the answer.

The sec'y of agriculture has gone beyond his authority in licensing fruit dealers and in attempting to enforce the marketing agreement of the Northwest Fruit Industries, is the defense of Ira Cleveland of Yakima, Wash., charged with failure to file reports of sales. Cleveland declares that the Agricultural Adjustment Act is unconstitutional.



Jim Tyler, Elwood, Ill., with a load of corn just brot in by one of his drivers.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—Certificate of dissolution of the Poultrymen's Co-op. Milling Ass'n. of this city, has been filed.

Santa Barbara, Cal.—The Peppy Products Co. has been formed by Edward R. Starbuck, C. R. Holmes, A. B. Barnett, E. S. Spaulding and others, who will manufacture a line of animal and poultry feeds and medicines.

San Francisco, Cal.—The San Francisco Grain Trade Ass'n has resumed trading in barley futures, the first sales for many months having been made on Jan. 11. Improved interest shown in California barley for malting purposes caused this activity to be resumed.

Pleasanton, Cal.—Johnson's Grain & Milling Co. opened its feed mill here during the first week of February. All kinds of chicken feeds and dairy feeds will be manufactured, also rabbit feed and dog food. A wholesale business in grains will also be carried on.

CANADA

Tweed, Ont.—The Tweed Milling Co. has been purchased by the C. Donoghue Grain Co.

Toronto, Ont.—Steps are being taken toward the capital reorganization of the Maple Leaf Milling Co.

Tavistock, Ont.—The Valentine Stock Estate's flax mill here, which has been idle for four years, may be re-opened soon, with Fred W. Stock and A. A. McQueen in charge of operations.

Pelly, Sask.—The British-American Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned Feb. 20, together with 40,000 bus. of grain, the fire starting in the grain pit. The cause was reported to be spontaneous combustion.

Ft. William, Ont.—Three men were tried in criminal court, on Feb. 15, charged with breaking into and stealing wheat from Canadian National Railroad box cars in this city on Jan. 31. All three chose trial before a judge without a jury and pleaded not guilty.

Montreal, Que.—The following were elected at the annual meeting of the Montreal Corn Exchange on Jan. 31: Pres., F. E. Bolin; treas., Hugh M. Scott; com'te of management: E. Fred Badke, T. A. Climo, S. Lafrance, William H. Johnson, Jr., A. L. Lawes, H. K. Starnes and George W. Stepan.

Vancouver, B. C.—Elevator No. 2 has been closed by the Vancouver Harbor Commission for the balance of the present season, because of the scarcity of grain shipments being made to the elevator. The Alberta Wheat Pool, which has leased the house for several seasons past, gave up its lease several months ago, since which time the Harbor Commission has been operating the elevator itself.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—Operation was recently started at the old Crescent Flour Mill by the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co.

Yuma, Colo.—Ray Beanblossom has succeeded Fail Bros. as proprietor of the Four Square Feed Mill, the Fail Bros. giving their full time to their hatchery.

Fountain, Colo.—The Moser grain mill burned during the night of Feb. 10. Most of the interior of the mill, as well as the machinery and a quantity of grain, was destroyed.

Longmont, Colo.—W. D. Kistler is our new manager and our plant is now to be known as the Golden West Milling Co.—Golden West Milling Co. [This is the former Longs Peak Milling Co.'s plant, which, as reported in the Jan. 10 Journals, was recently acquired by the new owners, who operated at first as the Mountain Milling Co.]

Wray, Colo.—The Wray Equity Union's roller mills have been leased to J. P. Morrison, who has been operating them for the Union ever since they were built two years ago and who will now operate them for himself.

Limon, Colo.—Manager R. H. Baldwin, of the Robinson Grain Co., has moved his office from the old location in the elevator building to the company's grocery department. The former office will be used as a scale room, where all weighing will be done.

ILLINOIS

Jerseyville, Ill.—The elevator here formerly owned and operated by G. C. Cockrell is being demolished. It was known as the Cockrell Elvtr.—Farmers Elvtr.

Cisco, Ill.—Thieves broke into the Cisco Grain Co.'s office during the night of Feb. 9, but failed in their attempt to open the safe. They gained entrance to the building thru a window.

Bell (Lincoln p. o.), Ill.—Frank E. Flick, who has been manager of the West Lincoln Grain & Lbr. Co.'s elevator for a number of years, has resigned and been succeeded by Carl A. Baker.

Leland, Ill.—Andrew N. Anderson, for 20 years engaged in the grain business here, mayor of the village for 12 years, and also engaged in banking, died Feb. 10, following a long illness, at the age of 78 years.

Ohio, Ill.—Larger scales have just been installed at H. J. Tucker's elevator, replacing the old ones, and a hoist dump will be added soon. Mr. Tucker recently bot this elevator from the Ohio Elvtr. Co., a farmers' co-operative.

Peoria, Ill.—Contract has been let by the Farmers National Grain Corp. for the construction of its new concrete and steel terminal elevator here to the McKenzie-Hague Const. Co., work to start immediately. The new house will be equipped to handle grain shipped by railroad, truck and barge.

Mattoon, Ill.—We are very much afraid we paid \$2.50 to a man representing himself to be your solicitor. When he came in he talked only about the Grain & Feed Journal. He knew all about the expiration dates of our subscriptions, so naturally we thought he was your man. Another man came in with him, but he did not say much, altho he seemed to understand all about the matter.—Big 4 Elvtr. Co.

Standard, Ill.—At our annual meeting a successful year's business was reported for 1933. The auditor's report showed a net gain for the year of \$2,443. A dividend of 5% was paid on stock, and 1c per bu. patronage refund on grain delivered by stockholders. We also broke the record in volume of grain handled, 208,000 bus. having been handled during the year. Fred Naumann and A. D. Holly were re-elected as directors.—E. J. Olson, Mgr., Standard Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Green Valley, Ill.—Yesterday two men came into our office and took a subscription for what I supposed to be your Journal. They collected pay for three years and gave a receipt signed by C. Balsey.—J. R. Barker & Co. [No member of the Balsey family is now, or ever has been, in the employ of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated or the Grain Dealers Journal and none of the family is authorized to represent the Journal in any capacity.—Charles S. Clark.]

Maroa, Ill.—Thomas Costello, a former member of the Chicago Board of Trade and a past pres. of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, died Feb. 14 at his home in Los Angeles, Cal., after a long illness, at the age of 72 years. At one time Mr. Costello operated a line of elevators in Illinois. About 1890 he became a partner in the firm of Crocker & Co. Other officers serving the Illinois Ass'n at same time were Edwin Beggs, Ashland, vice-pres.; H. C. Mowry, Forsyth, sec'y, and F. M. Pratt, Decatur, treas.

Chenoa, Ill.—Charles F. Churchill, early grain dealer here, passed away and was interred on Feb. 2.

Polo, Ill.—C. G. Franks has opened an office in the Fry Bldg., from which he will conduct a grain buying business.

Metcalf, Ill.—Clark E. Stanbery, local manager of the General Grain Corp., has accepted, with regret, the resignation of the Melwood agent, O. J. Linebarger, who plans to take over the active farm management of twelve hundred acres of land in this neighborhood. Ed. J. Canter will be transferred to Melwood to take the place of Mr. Linebarger. Mr. Canter has been with the company the past two years and comes from the Mortimer and Cherry Point (Chrisman p. o.) territory, where he has been replaced by Layman Holwick, who has also been with the company the past two years.

Peoria, Ill.—Rapid progress is being made on the plant of the Hiram Walker & Sons distillery. Grain storage facilities will be for 100,000 bus. in 29 concrete bins taking up most of the space of two floors in the main building. The grain handling system, which is about to be installed, is four independent airveyor systems. Suction nozzles are to be put in the car of grain received, lifting the contents to the top of the main building, where it passes thru collectors, thru Richardson automatic scales, over magnetic pulleys and scalpels, thru screw conveyors to the bins. Spouting leads from the bins to roller mills and the meal is picked up by another airveyor system for distribution to 10 meal bins thru another system of screw conveyors. Meal is drawn from these bins to the cookers and other distillery machinery. The first thread of operation thru the complete plant is expected to begin in 60 days, too much machinery will remain to be installed after that.

CHICAGO NOTES

The fifth lecture of the series being given under the auspices of the Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants will be given Mar. 15 by Sanford Evans, of Winnipeg, Man., whose subject will be, "Reactions and Conclusions from Findings of the Sir Josiah Stamp Commission on Trading in Grain Futures." Mr. Evans, who is a member of the Canadian Parliament, has recently been elected pres. of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. He is a world authority on grain. These lectures are delivered at 3 p. m., in Room 300, Board of Trade Bldg.

The Board of Trade filed a brief Feb. 23 in the Supreme Court opposing a review of a decision denying membership in its clearing corporation to the Farmers National Grain Corp., the Farmers National having been admitted to membership Jan. 18. Withdrawal by the government of loans to the Farmers National would have reduced its financial standing below that required of firms in the clearing house, but the Farmers National, since membership was denied, has improved its position by funding this large floating indebtedness, making haste to do so before the present less friendly administration at Washington could call the loans.

South Chicago Elvtr. "C" and annex "D," having a total capacity of 4,250,000 bus., are to be leased to the Farmers National Grain Corp., which may start operating them July 1. These elevators have been operated for over 30 years by the South Chicago Elvtr. Co. in which John C. Shaffer and J. J. Stream are interested, and are equipped for handling both rail and water shipments, being located on the Calumet River at 93rd St. and owned by the C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co. The Farmers National would have under lease in Chicago grain storage capacity of 5,250,000 bus., already having control of 1,000,000 bus. space in the Keystone Elvtr., at 106th St. The R. I. R. R. being in receivership transfer of the lease first must be approved by Judge Wilkerson.

Pres. Peter B. Carey has named the following to serve on the business conduct com'te of the Board of Trade for this year: James A. White, chairman; A. F. Lindley, John A. Low, C. D. Sturtevant and M. R. Glaser.

The Grain Market Analysts Club will hold a dinner meeting on Mar. 1, at 6 p. m., in the banquet hall of the Atlantic Hotel. One of the speakers will be Lloyd S. Tenny, who will explain the operations of trading in butter and eggs. Even those not interested in his subject will be interested in his talk, for he is extremely capable. Jim Poole, who knows livestock from A to Z, will be another speaker. He understands this present corn-hog program from a practical viewpoint; he knows farmers; he is a natural-born wit, and he can talk. While he entertains his listeners, he will also be giving them some information about the probable effect of this program on future supplies of lard and provisions and also its effect on corn demand.

INDIANA

Alexandria, Ind.—Chas. F. Naber is installing a new Sidney Mill Sheller in his elevator.

Grass Creek, Ind.—We anticipate painting the elevator this spring.—Frank Myers, Hirsch Bros.

Liberty Center, Ind.—Farmers Grain Co. has recently installed a Sidney Combined Sheller and Cleaner.

Kewanna, Ind.—Farmers & Merchants Bank of Logansport has appointed George Raub, Jr., receiver for the Baird Grain Co.

Dunn, Ind.—We have installed a 4-cylinder, 48-h.p. gasoline engine to replace a diesel.—Fred P. Grau, Dunnington Grain Co.

North Judson, Ind.—We plan to install a Sidney Corn Cracker and Grader this month, for use in making chick feeds.—Vanek Bros.

Winchester, Ind.—Mr. and Mrs. Percy E. Goodrich celebrated their golden wedding anniversary yesterday by keeping open house.

Evansville, Ind.—John K. Jennings, manager of the Diamond Feed Mills, will be an independent candidate for the office of mayor.—W. B. C.

Chase (Boswell p. o.), Ind.—Having had tramp iron seriously damage our hammer mill twice, we are about ready to install a magnetic separator.—Ray Roberts, Farmers Co-op. Co.

Foresman (Otterbein p. o.), Ind.—The Standard Elvtr. Co., which took over the elevator formerly operated by Robert Alexander, the first of the year, is building a circular corn crib.

Twelvemile, Ind.—Ed Kingery has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., operating elevators here and at Hoover Station. His place will be taken about Mar. 1, it is reported, by Mr. Snell.

Pendleton, Ind.—At the state reformatory here the State of Indiana is building a 75-barrel flour mill, which will supply flour to different state institutions in Indiana, enabling them to escape the processing tax.

Valparaiso, Ind.—The elevator of the Pennsy Elvtr. of Jensen Bros., received no bids at sheriff's sale Feb. 10, and ownership has passed to the Bank of Chesterton. Jensen Bros. continue to have possession for one year.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Production of grain alcohol has been suspended indefinitely at the local plant of the Commercial Solvents Corp. Officials of the company are quoted as saying that the step was forced by the disappearance of their market.

Greensburg, Ind.—Harry Emmett, 65 years old, widely known mill and grain man, is dead here. He began his business career as an official of the Garland flour mills here, built by his father. He had retired from the milling business.—W. B. C.

Malden (Valparaiso p. o.), Ind.—The property of the Morgan Township Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has been taken over and is now operated by the Porter County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n, Inc., on a two-year lease with option to purchase. M. W. Jones continues as manager.

Ambia, Ind.—We have installed a 48-h.p. 4-cylinder gasoline engine, to replace a 45-h.p. diesel engine which had outlived its day. We are finding the gasoline engine just as economical and much more satisfactory when it comes to getting started, than the diesel.—John Grogan, The Ambia Grain Co.

Mexico, Ind.—Crystallization caused breaking of a shaft in a motor driving a hammer mill in the plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., ruining the motor and severely damaging the mill.

Fulton, Ind.—William Welsheimer, manager of the Mayer Grain Co.'s elevator, sustained a badly wrenched knee recently as he was releasing a belt on the main drive pulley of the elevator. He lost his balance and was hurled by the belt, resulting in the injury, which kept him from work several days.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The following have recently become members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n: Holton Milling Co., Holton; Finch & Weisel Elvtr. Co., Portland; Farmers Equity Exchange, Van Buren; Ben C. Thomas, Columbus; S. J. Alexander, Crawfordsville; Jansen-Overman Co., Indianapolis.

Evansville, Ind.—William Stein, superintendent of the Sunnyside Milling Co. here, has invented an automatic electro-magnetic throttle control for grain and flour chutes and has applied for patent on same. The control is so arranged that the flow of grain is cut off automatically at any time the machinery stops, preventing clogging.—W. B. C.

Amboy, Ind.—C. L. Aukerman bot the elevator building at Miami, Ind., took it down and moved the timbers to this point, to be used in erecting a building here. He has also bot the lot here on which the old Amboy elevator stood. He would like to erect an elevator here, but does not yet know whether he will be able to do so this year. He has decided, however, to put up a building in which he can better care for the grain and feed business and will install a feed mill.

Knox, Ind.—The Commodity Credit Corp. is arranging loans on corn sealed on Indiana farms. In the absence of a state warehouse law a chattel mortgage is taken on the corn sealed in farmers' cribs and mortgage is recorded. Recording costs \$3. The sealing costs a half a cent a bu. A minimum of \$3.50 and a maximum of \$7.50 per crib is charged against each loan. Borrowers must first sign the corn-hog reduction program. The contract for the loan calls for delivery of No. 4 corn.—E. W. M.

Seymour, Ind.—Andrew Frey and William F. Peters have filed a friendly suit in the Jackson circuit court here against the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. The complaint states that since the first of the year the company has been under new management, that overhead expenses have been reduced, and earnings applied to payment of outstanding obligations. It is further stated that the business can be operated at a substantial profit and asks that a receiver be appointed with authority to continue the business.—W. B. C.

IOWA

Adel, Ia.—The Evans Grain Co. has opened its new feed mixing plant.

Mt. Pleasant, Ia.—Thieves recently broke into the Farmers Union Warehouse, damaging stock and equipment.—A. G. T.

Eldora, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has filed a petition asking the right to dispose of its property to liquidate debts and to dissolve the corporation.

Doon, Ia.—The Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned about 6 a. m., Feb. 5, together with 15,000 bus. of grain; partly insured. A carload of coal on the railroad tracks also burned and several coal sheds were damaged.

Truesdale, Ia.—Charles G. Buettner, of Everly, Ia., was recently appointed manager of the Truesdale Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co., succeeding W. J. Darland, resigned, who has not announced his future plans.—Art Torkelson.

**Western Mutual
Fire Insurance Co.**
Hubbell Bldg. Des Moines, Ia.
Call or Wire
Our Expense for Immediate
Protection on
**Elevators — Grain — Dwellings
Lumber Yards — Merc. Property**

Neola, Ia.—The Dawson Grain Co. has taken over the Quaker Oats Elvtr. here, possession of which will be given Mar. 1. E. P. Burns, manager of the Dawson Co.'s elevator, will continue as manager, retaining his office in its present quarters.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The E. M. Peet Co., manufacturers of supplemental mineral feeds for livestock, is doubling its sales force, due to increased business and better prospects for 1934. The company maintains plants at this city and at Indianapolis.

Laurens, Ia.—Despondency over financial affairs caused O. O. Rohrer, 47 years of age, manager of the C. C. Buck Elvtr. here, to commit suicide, on Feb. 14, by jumping into the water tank at the Rock Island depot. He left a note for his wife, telling her where his body would be found.

Florence (Clarion p. o.), Ia.—Ole J. Johnson was recently appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator at this point. He succeeds Walter Fletcher, who has been manager for several years. This elevator is a branch of the Farmers Co-op. Co. of Eagle Grove.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Boyd, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n recently held its annual meeting. H. DeGroot, A. Dethmers, H. M. Scholten, H. Vagts, T. Koehle and P. Kruse were re-elected as directors for 1934. In addition to the annual meeting it was also a celebration of the erection of a new 50,000 bu. elevator this past year.—Art Torkelson.

Greene, Ia.—E. L. Bruce & Son, whose feed mill was almost destroyed by fire last August, have completely rebuilt the plant and overhauled and reconditioned all the machinery not destroyed in the fire. The mill is now equipped with an attrition mill, ear corn crusher, oat huller, feed mixer, corn cracker and truck dump, power being supplied by seven electric motors.

Cushing, Ia.—C. E. Lowry & Son's west elevator burned at midnight Feb. 10, together with about 1,300 bus. of grain; loss, estimated at about \$13,000; partly insured. Several times fire started on the roof of the east elevator but was extinguished before much damage was done. The coal bins were destroyed, but the office, feed house, seed house and machine shed were saved, with some damage to the north side of the seed house. The capacity of the burned elevator was 15,000 bus.

KANSAS

Wichita, Kan.—Recently admitted members of the Board of Trade include Ralph W. Hoffman.

Lincoln, Kan.—D. D. Nuss and S. Schandeler, of Downs, Kan., have leased the Rees Bros. Milling Co.'s 150-barrel mill here. The plant includes an elevator also.

Wichita, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Dealers Ass'n of Kansas will hold its annual meeting in this city April 2 and 3, headquarters at the Broadview Hotel.

Alta Vista, Kan.—H. D. Bevan, of Herington, Kan., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n elevator here. Mr. Bevan at one time managed an elevator at Abilene, Kan., for several years. He is the co-partner of a store in Herington, the operation of which he plans to continue.

Topeka, Kan.—The many friends of Sec'y E. J. Smiley will be glad to learn he is back at work again after a prolonged illness. He thinks the recent moisture given the fields of western Kansas will induce the directors of the ass'n to look with favor upon the claims of the western cities as the proper place for the next annual meeting of the ass'n.

Susank, Kan.—A third suit has been filed in court against the Redetzkes, partners in the Redetzke Grain Co., this one by J. H. Phillips, who seeks recovery of \$6,067, claiming, like the other two cases reported in the last number of Grain & Feed Journals, that he had entered into an oral contract with the elevator owners, by which he was to deliver his wheat to them and they would on demand pay him the then market price.

KENTUCKY

Fairfield, Ky.—H. McKenna Distillery, Inc., 200 bus. grain capacity, started operations Feb. 15.—A. W. W.

Lawrenceburg, Ky.—Old Joe Distillery, Inc., will start mashing within thirty days. Capacity 600 bus. of grain per day.—A. W. W.

Lexington, Ky.—We filed amended articles of incorporation last month, doubling our capital stock, but at the present time do not contemplate making any improvements or buying any machinery, as we do not need anything along those lines.—Blue Grass-Elmendorf Grain Corp., W. B. Talbert, Jr.

LOUISVILLE LETTER

Distilleries are now using over 15,000 bus. of grain daily, about 30% rye and barley malt.—A. W. W.

Bernheim Distilling Co., which is enlarging its capacity to 3,500 bus. of grain per day, expects to have enlarged fermenter and yeast rooms in operation soon.—A. W. W.

Thieves recently entered the office of the Eberts Grain Co., 218 South Johnson St., where they did considerable damage to a safe, which resisted the attack. A watch and \$10 in cash was taken from a desk. Three months ago the office was entered and \$8 secured.—A. W. W.

Rees H. Dickson, pres. of the Kentucky Public Elvtr Co., also a director of the Kentucky Brewing Co., was elected pres. of that company Feb. 15. Mr. Dickson replaces Frank H. Lanham, who resigned the presidency on account of his health. Mr. Lanham retains his place on the board of directors, however. The brewery will be in actual operation in April.—A. W. W.

The Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation is using every influence for enactment of a 2% retail sales tax law in Kentucky, in order that another bill which reduces state taxes on land, can be put thru. Unless other revenue is possible land taxes can not be reduced. Many bills are before the legislature for luxury or specific taxes, many merchants having given up their fight on the 2% sales tax, preferring it to specific taxes, plus income taxes and corporation taxes. The farm agitators are fighting hard for a general sales tax.—A. W. W.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE LETTER

Edward Bittrick, for the past 28 years connected with the inspection department of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, and for the past four years assistant sec'y of the chamber, will resign Mar. 1.—R. C. N.

Henry A. Lederer, Jr., of Lederer Bros., grain merchants, gave a travel talk, illustrated by motion pictures, before the members of the Baltimore Flour Club at its recent monthly meeting, held at the Ambassador Apartments.—R. C. N.

Chief Grain Inspector David H. Larkin, of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, and Harold Anderson, Federal grain supervisor, attended the final hearings in New York, Feb. 20, on the proposed changes in U. S. grain grades.—R. C. N.

Egil Steen, head of the firm of E. Steen & Bro., poultry and stock feed manufacturers of this market, has recently composed words and music for a song entitled "Have You No Room for the Crucified One?" which has been published.—R. C. N.

Polish rye in lots of 25,000 bus. were offered delivered Baltimore about the middle of February at 70 cents per bu., duty paid. When this offer was received, the price of our own northwestern rye figured about 78 cents per bu. laid down on the seaboard.—R. C. N.

MICHIGAN

Athens, Mich.—Wolf Grain Co. has installed a Sidney Mill Sheller.

Riga, Mich.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator plant of the Blissfield Co-op. Co. on Feb. 5.

Peck, Mich.—The Peck Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was robbed recently of 25 bags of clover seed, valued at over \$100.

Auburn, Mich.—The Auburn Grain & Bean Co.'s office was recently robbed of its radio and \$5 in currency, the thieves gaining entrance by forcing a side window.

Chesaning, Mich.—Phil D. Carson, manager of the Swartzmiller Lbr. & Grain Co.'s elevator here for a number of years past, has become manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Deb Terry.

Rockford, Mich.—L. A. Harrington, of Flat Rock, has leased the South Rockford Mill formerly operated by the John Strong Co. and will continue its operation.

MINNESOTA

Clements, Minn.—Wind damaged the driveway doors on the elevator of C. G. Picker on Feb. 10.

Garvin, Minn.—C. A. Carlson, manager of the Garvin Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, died at his home early this month, as the result of a stroke of paralysis.

Fergus Falls, Minn.—Carl F. Wangness, aged 63 years, a prominent elevator manager of this district for many years, died at his home here from a heart attack, during the first week of February.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The North Dakota-Montana Wheat Growers Ass'n's suit against the Grain Stabilization Corp. for \$680,000, on a contract to purchase 4,000,000 bus. of wheat, has been dismissed on the ground of faulty summons, as the defendant had ceased to do business in Minnesota when it was served.

Minneapolis, Minn.—After an illness of more than two years, death has taken Daniel McKinnon, former manager of the local office of Logan & Bryan, later partner in Thompson-McKinnon Co. Mr. McKinnon, who was 62 years of age, had lived in this city for 30 years. His wife and two daughters survive him.

Minneapolis, Minn.—On Feb. 19, in Pasadena, Cal., William H. Wheeler, retired Minneapolis grain man, died, at the age of 78 years. Mr. Wheeler founded the Crown Elvtr. Co. and was its president before his retirement in 1918. For a time he was also president of the Cereal Grading Co. Surviving him are his wife, a son and a daughter. Burial was in this city.

Ormsby, Minn.—Contract for extensive improvements to be made for the Ormsby Farmers Grain Co., Claus Syverson, manager, has been given to the T. E. Ibberson Co. The old driveway and office building will be wrecked and provisions will be made for a complete new driveway, along with an exceptionally large three-room office building, which will have a full basement fitted with a heating plant. The latest type furniture and equipment will be built into the new office building. Outside the office building will be a 10-ton scale and in the driveway a 20-ton new type Fairbanks-Morse Dump Scale fitted with a new type Strong-Scott Dump. A large steel boot tank will be installed and several improvements made in the main elevator. The new driveway will be modern in every way, fitted with door openers, and a 13-foot steel grate will be fitted in the floor.

Roseau, Minn.—The contract has been let by the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. for a new 35,000-bu. plant to replace its present plant, which will be wrecked. The new elevator will be of cribbed construction with re-inforced concrete slab foundation, sides and roofs to be covered with galvanized iron. A warehouse will be built adjacent to elevator and driveway. The plant will be equipped with the most modern grain handling machinery. There will be two stands of elevator legs, driven at the head by Fairbanks Motors, with Winters Head Drives for speed reducers. A Richardson 8-bu. automatic shipping scale will be installed in cupola. Dump scale will be a Fairbanks with a Strong-Scott Air Lift. This elevator when completed will be one of the most up-to-date grain handling plants in the state. The contract was awarded to the Hogenson Const. Co. Construction will start about Apr. 1.

MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo.—Applicants for membership in the Merchants Exchange include John W. Cain.

Joplin, Mo.—The new feed mill and 20,000-bu. elevator of the Excello Sales Co., reported in the Dec. 27 Journals as under construction, was completed about the middle of this month and is now in operation.

Blodgett, Mo.—The Blodgett Elvtr. & Grain Co.'s plant burned during the afternoon of Jan. 30, the fire being of unknown origin; a quantity of grain was destroyed also; loss, \$28,000; partly covered by insurance. The plant consisted of the warehouse, office and storehouse for lumber, paint and other building material. The company's elevator burned a little over a year ago.

St. Louis, Mo.—John H. Caldwell, Jr., manager of the local office of Lamson Bros. & Co., was married, on Feb. 17, to Janis Brauer. The honeymoon included a motor trip to New Orleans and a cruise to Havana and Panama.

Kansas City, Mo.—The securities and stock list com'ites of the Board of Trade decided, at a meeting on Feb. 23, to maintain the securities department of the board, pending outcome of Federal legislation and of the Missouri securities situation.

Pendleton, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here has been purchased by Oliver Shaw, A. H. Shaw and C. V. Lee, who have taken charge and are operating the business under the name of the Pendleton Feed Store. They will handle all kinds of mill feed and grain, also buy poultry, eggs and cream.

NEBRASKA

Florence, Neb.—Weber Mill & Elvtr. Co. has installed a Sidney Roller Bearing Corn Sheller.

Lushton, Neb.—The Hurlburt Grain Co.'s elevator burned Feb. 20, together with 4,000 bus. of grain.

Grand Island, Neb.—The grain brokerage offices of Goffe & Carkner Co. here have been taken over by Gooch & Co., of Lincoln, Neb.

Mitchell, Neb.—A hammer mill has been installed by C. E. Scriven at his elevator and some additions made to the buildings. A feed mixer will be added in the near future.

Comstock, Neb.—Clarence Bresley, who has been operating the Elyria Mill, Elyria, Neb., for several months, has leased the flour mill at this point and will take possession Mar. 1.

Charleston, Neb.—Harold L. Peterson, former manager of the Thayer Farmers Grain Ass'n's elevator at Thayer, Neb., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co.'s elevator here.

Cedar Bluffs, Neb.—Contract has been awarded by the Cedar Bluffs Farmers Union to the Van Ness Const. Co. for the erection of a 30,000-bu. elevator, to be thoroughly up-to-date, and to replace the elevator built when the company was formed, many years ago.

Rockford, Neb.—A. Burroughs will operate the 30,000-bu. elevator (described in the Nov. 22 Journals) under construction for the Rockford Grain Co. by the Van Ness Const. Co. Mr. Burroughs will also continue the operation of his own elevator on the C., B. & Q. R. R.

Otoe, Neb.—Henry Hillman, of Wulf & Hillman, operators of an elevator here, died Feb. 4, after a sudden relapse from a recent illness. Mr. Hillman, who was 60 years of age, had been mayor of Otoe several years. His wife, two sons and two daughters survive him.

Davkin, Neb.—The elevator and equipment of the Daykin Grain & Supply Co. has been purchased by the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., which now operates two elevators here, with a combined capacity of 27,000 bus. M. A. Osborn has been manager and part owner of the Daykin elevator since 1921.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Louis W. DePass has again been appointed sec'y of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, and Frank M. Wise treasurer.

Holliston, Mass.—The plant of the George A. Fair Coal & Grain Co., which consists of an elevator, a warehouse and coal shed, was discovered to be on fire at 2:15 p. m., Jan. 31, the fire starting in the coal shed from unknown cause and spreading to the warehouse; the elevator was not damaged; loss, \$7,500; covered by insurance.

NEW JERSEY

Camden, N. J.—Century Grain & Feed Co., incorporated; capital stock, 100 shares, no par value.

Stratton Grain Company
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Southwestern Wheat and Corn
Operating Stratton Elevator
2,000,000 Bus. Capacity

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—William E. Kreiner & Sons, whose malt warehouse in Spring St. was destroyed by fire last month, have as yet no plans for rebuilding. The firm also has a large concrete elevator and warehouse in Elk St.—C. A. B.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Local grain men testified at a hearing held in the Corn Exchange offices, Feb. 19, on the proposed revisions in the federal grain grading standards. Those present opposed any change in the present system of grading and also any smut rule changes. The hearing was conducted by E. C. Parker, head of the grain division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Earl McConnell, head of the Buffalo board of inspection, presided.—C. A. B.

NEW YORK CITY LETTER

New members of the Produce Exchange include Edmund P. Kelly, on transfer from C. H. F. Jurgens, deceased.

The offices of the Corn Industries Research Foundation formerly at Indianapolis, Ind., have been moved to 150 Broadway, this city.

The business of Brinkly Evans, export grain brokerage, has been closed up. As previously reported in the Journals, Mr. Evans died last June.

William B. Orr, a member of the Produce Exchange for the past 63 years, died early this month at his home on Long Island, at the age of 81 years.

Produce Exchange members gathered in the wheat pit on Feb. 7 to help Carl Ruprecht celebrate the close of a half century as a member of the exchange, during the last 13 years of which he has represented J. S. Bache & Co. The members presented Mr. Ruprecht with a gift.

The recently elected directors of the Produce Exchange Stock Clearing Ass'n have chosen the following officers for the coming year: Pres., John A. Anger, Jr.; vice-pres., I. D. Noll; sec'y, Herman H. Perry; ass't sec'y, F. L. Guenther; treas., W. C. Rossman, and assistant treas., Herman H. Petry.

NORTH DAKOTA

Grand Forks, N. D.—New members of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota include the Midway Elvtr. Co., of Wolseth; Bowden Grain Co., Bowden; O. J. Lundby, Sykeston, and Medina Elvtr. Co., Medina.

New Rockford, N. D.—John C. Smith, head of the J. C. Smith Grain Co., who had been engaged in the grain and fuel business here for 30 years, died at the Trinity Hospital, Jamestown, N. D., early this month. Mrs. Smith has engaged Ed Roach, formerly of Cheyenne, N. D., to manage the business, which will be continued as heretofore.

Marmarth, N. D.—About 8,500 bus. of grain and 85 100-pound sacks of relief flour were burned in the fire that destroyed the Farmers National Warehouse Corp.'s elevator recently, as reported in the Journals last number; partly insured. It was the only elevator at this point.

OHIO

Ney, O.—Ney Co-op. Grain Co. has installed a Sidney Combined Sheller and Boot.

Covington, O.—S. J. Rudy & Sons have installed a Sidney Ear Corn Crusher at their elevator.

Greenfield, O.—On Feb. 2 a severe windstorm damaged the roof of the mill of J. E. White and Mrs. D. O. Miller.

Bellevue, O.—Severe wind damaged the roof of the cupola of the Bellevue Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator on Feb. 10.

Lucas, O.—Wind damaged the roof of the mill building of the Lucas Milling Co. some time during the month of January.

Belle Center, O.—Wind tore off about 20 slates and a strip of composition roofing from the side of the cupola of the elevator of the Healy Seed Co. on Dec. 10.

Lilly Chapel, O.—Sark & Plum's elevator and hardware business, which has been established here for a number of years, recently incorporated, with \$30,000 stock issued.

Dayton, O.—Vita-Hearts, Products, incorporated; capital stock, 250 shares of common stock; incorporators: M. L. Barringer, Kyle G. Coddington, D. A. Brown and Vere Macy; to manufacture breakfast foods and cereals.

Moulton (r. d. from Wapakoneta), O.—The Detjen Grain Co.'s safe was blown during the night of Feb. 8, the thieves getting a small amount of money, checks and valuable papers. The financial loss was covered by insurance.

Howard, O.—Legrand Britton, a prominent resident here, died at his home on Feb. 10, at the age of 77 years. His first business experience in 1883 was in the grain and general mercantile business with George McNabb. One son survives.

Edon, O.—J. T. Badgley & Son, who recently sold their interest in the Pioneer Milling Co., at Pioneer, O., to their partner, H. A. Gish, have bot the flour mill here from Thomas Fox, operating as the Edon Milling Co., and are now operating same.

Deshler, O.—Charles B. Krohn has resigned as manager of the Deshler Farmers Elvtr. Co., after successfully operating it for 14 years, to accept a position as manager of a co-op. elevator at Springfield, O., and has moved his family to that city.

Dayton, O., Route No. 2.—H. E. Fisher Feed & Poultry Co., incorporated; capital stock, 250 shares of no par value; incorporators: Harry E. and Flora L. Fisher and G. E. Swisher; to deal in grain, feed and agricultural products and to operate a grist mill.

Springfield, O.—The Ohio Farmers Grain & Milling Ass'n (successor to the Ansted & Burk Co.) has appointed Charles B. Krohn manager of its elevator. Mr. Krohn has managed the Deshler Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Deshler, O., for the past 14 years.

Columbus, O.—The 55th annual convention of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held in this city on June 6 and 7. On the program that is being arranged will be speakers who will both entertain and instruct. The entertainment features will be different from the usual ones.

Columbus, O.—Licenses from the Public Utilities Commission are not required when hauling commodities owned by the operator of the truck, or when hauling from farm to market or of supplies to the farm, or within two contiguous municipalities, or when hauling not to exceed 1,000 lbs. in a private passenger car for one consignee.

New Bremen, O.—Damaging the safe to the extent of \$200 by blowing it to pieces with nitro-glycerine (failing to observe that it was unlocked), thieves obtained but 40 cents for their trouble, during the night of Feb. 6, at the Lock Two Grain & Milling Co.'s office. Parts of the safe were later found embedded in the ceiling, a large hole was torn thru the floor and the upper sashes of five windows were blown out. Residents awakened by the noise of the explosion, saw two men enter a machine parked near the mill.

Santa Fe, O.—A. G. Boogher & Son, elevator operators here, were awarded judgment of \$100 on their cross-petition in a damage suit, by a decision rendered Feb. 9. Norman S. Glauber, a Cleveland wool broker, asked \$4,250 damages from the Boogher firm for alleged breach of contract; Boogher & Son in a cross-petition asked approximately \$2,000 as alleged damages. Testimony tended to show that Glauber had bot a quantity of wool from the Booghers early in 1933 at 16½¢ per pound and after taking part of it, refused to take the remainder because it was "mothy." An adjustment was agreed upon and Glauber took an option on the remainder at 7½¢ a pound, the deal to be completed Mar. 8, 1933. When Glauber did not appear, the Booghers sold the wool on Mar. 10, to another buyer. Later Glauber filed suit, claiming he had purchased the wool and had not taken an option on it.

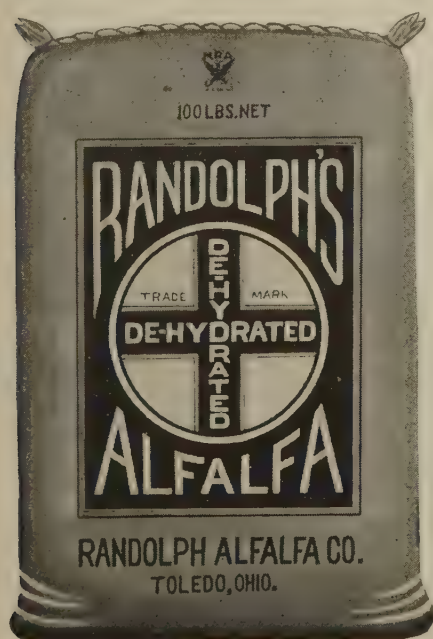
TOLEDO LETTER


Recent members of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n are the Herrman-McLean Co., of Cleveland, and the Ohio Farmers Grain & Milling Ass'n, of Springfield, making a total of 142 since the annual meeting last June.

An alfalfa meal plant in this city has been taken over by the Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill Co., of Hagerman, N. M. An office will be maintained here under the direction of E. A. Jeffery, formerly with the home office at Hagerman, and Elsom Heator, formerly with the Cereal By-Products Co., of Chicago. Five western mills are operated by the Pecos Valley Co.

The Board of Trade recently elected the following officers: Pres., George Woodman; first vice-pres., William E. Savage; second vice-pres., Sam Rice; treas., W. A. Boardman; sec'y, Al Schultz. Directors: Harold Anderson, K. D. Keilholtz, C. S. Coup, H. W. Applegate, Fred Mayer, O. E. M. Keller, A. C. Hoffman, D. L. Norby, Harry Hirsch and H. R. DeVore.

Walton E. Stone, former grain and seed dealer, died in St. Vincents Hospital, Feb. 7, from pneumonia, at the age of 62 years. He had been taken to the hospital a few days before, suffering from a stroke of paralysis. Mr. Stone was pres. of Churchill & Co., seed merchants operating an elevator, until the firm quit business about a year ago, having joined the firm 40 years ago. During his business career, Mr. Stone held several offices in the Toledo Board of Trade. Two sons and one daughter survive.





INDIANAPOLIS

The CITY of
The

RANDOLPH GRAIN DRIER

ACME-EVANS CO.
THE EARLY & DANIEL CO.
EVANS MILLING CO.
INDIANAPOLIS PUBLIC
ELEVATOR CO.
MIDWEST ELEVATOR CO.

Write for catalog.

O. W. RANDOLPH CO.

Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

Permission to compromise the \$23,000 debt of the Royce-Coon Grain & Seed Co. to the Ohio Savings Bank & Trust Co. has been asked in court by the deputy superintendent of banks. The grain company gave a promissory note for \$23,000, secured in part by real estate mortgages, which, the application states, are practically worthless, and the liquidator asks permission to accept \$6,000 in cash or claims at the current market value and the mortgage and lease on a gas station, valued at \$6,600, in cancellation of the debt.

OKLAHOMA

Okarche, Okla.—D. F. Wegener, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n's elevator here, has resigned and gone to Walters, Okla., where he has bot the W. H. Schroeder Grain Co.

Okeene, Okla.—L. B. Timken has been appointed grain buyer for the Okeene Milling Co., and Ed Ellis, who has been the grain buyer, will devote all his time to the sales department as sales manager.

Walters, Okla.—The W. H. Schroeder Grain Co. has been bot by D. F. Wegener, former manager of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n's elevator at Okarche, Okla., who will operate under the name of the D. F. Wegener Grain Co.—G. W. Roller.

El Reno, Okla.—The El Reno Mill & Elvtr. Co. is preparing once again to operate on its own power. The old diesel engine abandoned eight years ago is being reconditioned and a new smaller one is being installed, the total improvement costing approximately \$50,000. The new engine will have a 225-h.p. generator to generate current for the operation of the elevators and feed mill. Current for both lights and power will be generated.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Cheney, Wash.—This town has renominated Clarence Martin, governor of this state and head of the F. M. Martin Grain & Milling Co., for mayor.

Aloha, Ore.—J. B. Imlay & Sons, of Reeds-ville, have opened the Aloha Grain & Fuel Co.'s warehouse thru C. J. Stickney. After remodeling the building they will put in a full stock of poultry and dairy feeds and will also continue to maintain their mill and store at Reedsville.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—At the annual meeting of the Portland Grain Exchange Preston Smith was re-elected pres.; Walter Johnson, sec'y, and William Kearns, treas. The financial condition of the exchange is reported to be good in spite of governmental interference thru fixed prices which has decreased revenue.

Vancouver, Wash.—The Pacific Continental Grain Co. has let the contract for the construction of its 2,000,000-bu. elevator to Alloway & Georg. The work will require the services of 500 to 600 men for several months, completion to be in time for this year's crop. The John S. Metcalf Co. are the designing and supervising engineers.

Portland, Ore.—Two pioneer plants of this city have merged, the Hodgen-Brewster Milling Co., manufacturers of stock, dairy and poultry feeds, and the Columbia Milling Co., a subsidiary of the Centennial Flouring Mills, feed and flour distributors. It is said there will be no change in the managing personnel of the two merged concerns, which will operate under the name of the Hodgen-Brewster-Centennial Flouring Mills Co. Mr. Hodgen will be Portland divisional manager. The Centennial Mills maintains elevators and grain warehouses in many parts of the Northwest.

Pullman, Wash.—The Pullman Farmers Elvtr. Co. has let contract for two elevators to be built at nearby points to W. J. Morrell, of Lewiston, Ida.

PENNSYLVANIA

Chambersburg, Pa.—Walker Bros. recently installed a Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Winner, S. D.—The property of the Farmers Educational & Co-op. Union was slightly damaged by windstorm recently.

Alexandria, S. D.—It is reported that the New Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator has been leased to the Cargill Grain Co.

Centerville, S. D.—I paid \$5 for six years last fall to two men saying they were your agents, but guess I got gypped.—O. Skotvold.

DeSmet, S. D.—B. A. Rice has resigned as manager of the National-Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, and Kenneth Davis is acting as manager temporarily.

SOUTHEAST

Florence, Ala.—A. B. Dominick, after operating one of the largest feed mill concerns in this district for 12 years, is retiring due to poor health.

TENNESSEE

Woodlawn, Tenn.—A grist mill belonging to James Meacham burned Feb. 14, in the afternoon.

Winchester, Tenn.—W. T. Jenkins recently completed his corn and feed mill, known locally as the Red Mill, located on Boiling Fork Creek on the Tullahoma road, replacing his mill that burned over a year ago.

TEXAS

Comanche, Tex.—D. M. Vinson, of the Farmers Mill, has installed a Sidney Cleaner.

Vernon, Tex.—Johnson Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators: A. H., W. E. and Lulu Kate Johnson; grain products.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The Burrus Mill & Elvtr. Co., of Oklahoma, has incorporated in Texas with a capital stock of \$10,000; W. Lee O'Daniel, of this city, is Texas agent.

UTAH

Nephi, Utah.—The Juab County Mill & Elvtr. Co. is erecting a warehouse, 40x50 feet, of cement and brick, south of its lower mill.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Kurth Malting Co. is installing one 2,000-bu. and one 500-bu. Fairbanks Hopper Scales.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Morris G. Mills, sole proprietor of the grain brokerage firm of M. G. Rankin & Co., is recovering from a recent operation.

Tomah, Wis.—The property occupied for so many years by the Syverson-Earle Elvtr. Co. has been leased to an oil company, and the building has been razed.

Mar 5 and 6 are the dates of the bean marketing agreement hearing to be held by the A. A. A. at the Hotel Bancroft, Saginaw, Mich.

Fort Worth

The Fastest
Growing Grain
Market in the
Southwest
is the logical market for
your grain.

*Try any of these Fort
Worth Grain and Cotton
Exchange Members:*

James E. Bennett & Co.

Grains, Stocks, Provisions

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.

Domestic and Export Grains, Field Seeds

The Ft. Worth Elv. & Whsg. Co.

Federally Licensed Storage, Consignments

Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ————R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4½x 4¾ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

Order No. 89 SWC.

Price 90c, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

**Specialists in
Ventilating Grain Elevator Legs and Grain Storage Bins**

HH ROBERTSON CO
BUILDING PRODUCTS BUILDING PRODUCTS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities

ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF

Dust Explosions and Their Prevention

By W. FRED CANAVAN, Montreal, Que.

The year 1933 has gone the way of its predecessors, and similar to those which preceded it this century, it has left behind its record of dust explosions with its attendant train of death and injury, destruction and damage, reminding the insurance underwriters, mutual, stock and independent, that each has and all have a considerable investment in the grain business.

* * *

As is to be expected in a line of activity operating under dust explosion hazard continuously, there have been some extraordinary demonstrations. An explosion occurred, for instance, in a stone crushing plant, of all places. Let us hasten to state, however, that at the time the mills were pulverizing cassava root, which is the substance from which tapioca is made. The cassava-root was already powdered when imported. However, it was considerably coarser in that stage than was desirable, it being of a pulverization which passed 80% thru a 200-mesh screen, whilst 80% thru a 400-mesh screen was what was necessary.

Every precaution had been taken in the pulverizing of the cassava against explosion. Doors and windows were wide open wherever possible. Smoking was prohibited. Nothing apparently was left undone which could be done to prevent outburst. However, seepage of the ultramicroscopic or excessively fine dust thru the conveyor casing and a spark from the motor; and the triangle was complete: atmosphere, dust, the spark. That was all that was necessary.

The result was to be expected. The conveyor casing was ripped wide open from top to bottom. Sash which were fastened or fixed landed about three blocks away. Siding was torn wide open, showing clearly that the openings in the plant were insufficient to vent properly the atmospheric contents in explosion. Everything combustible in the structure was fired: cotton waste; lunch papers; stone-dust containers (paper bags), and manila sacks.

The most extraordinary feature about the whole occurrence, however, was the injury to the operatives. The weather was unusually warm for April, and the perspiration ran freely on the workmen in consequence. Wherever the dust had been left on hands, arms, faces and necks it was roasted and toasted and burned, the skin underneath, strangely enough, escaping. Where the dust had been wiped away and the skin left exposed, however, painful burns and blisters resulted to whatever extent such exposure occurred. The momentary heat in such a blast would run anywhere between 1,500° and 2,000° F. In such a heat, the perspiration on the skin would be instantly vaporized into steam, which alone would be well-nigh unbearable even momentarily. When it is taken into consideration, however, that there are between 14 and 18 square feet of skin on the human body, and that explosion pressures balloon and therefore compress with great rapidity, producing pressures of from 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. per square foot in areas not automatically vented, some comprehension will be had of the forming of scar-tissue on operatives' bodies in passing thru such a burst, and also why in some cases every vestige of clothing is sometimes burned from the bodies of such unfortunates.

* * *

Perhaps the most violent demonstration of unbridled ferocity in 1933 was that which occurred in Omaha last April in the dust explosion in a flour and feed mill. No single out-of-the-way corner seemed to escape in the propagation which followed the initial outburst; if this explosion did nothing else, it should serve to emphasize the futility of endeavoring to cope

with this hazard, without making positive provision for the escape of such pyramiding pressures, which are simply potential dynamite in the ultimate.

* * *

There have been numerous other outbursts, most of which are never heard of outside of the limits of the localities affected by them. The Factory Mutual Record, published monthly by the Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Co's., lists numerous outbursts of one sort or another running the whole gamut of dusts, gases and vapors. The soundness of automatic explosion venting is repeatedly stressed in the Record, the engineers of the inspection department of the Ass'n having been among the very first to test out and approve the principle of automatic vents for the protection of hazardous industries and occupancies.

The occurrence which focused the interest of these engineers upon the outstanding advantage of automatic protection in dusty and hazardous industries was the explosion in Elevator "B" of the Harbour Commissioners, Montreal, Canada, Dec. 1, 1924. For the first time on record, a major explosion had occurred in a grain elevator without resulting loss or damage to the structure. On the bin or tank floor of a 2,500,000-bu. storage annex the explosion propagated from the adjoining structure 130 feet distant thru a belt conveyor gallery.

Investigation by the late Frederick J. Hoxie, engineer and special inspector for the mutual companies, went to show that this area of approximately 500,000 cubic feet had been protected by the engineers of the Harbour Commissioners to the extent of a ratio of about 1 square foot of vent area per 100 cubic feet of atmospheric, by means of automatic windows or sash. This protection was equivalent to one window to 1,000 cubic feet of free atmosphere. The engineer who adjusted the claims for the interested insurance companies expressed the opinion that this installation of explosion venting sash had saved the companies "hundreds of thousands of dollars."

Almost every explosion sash located in this area was pushed open by the explosion. No loss or damage resulted in the structure, with the exception of four sash being pushed out of place as a result of imperfect grouting and which had no releasing equipment on them whatever. No glass was broken in any other sash. Not only was there no damage, but the instant the power was turned on everything was in full operating condition, a situation which was of the utmost importance in one of the busiest grain seaports of the world.

This explosion occurred over nine years ago. Nearly 50,000 explosion units have been installed in various centers since that time. Not a single failure has occurred to mar a perfect record of continued efficiency and protection, altho in some locations hundreds of explosions have happened. Not one dollar's worth of loss has resulted in these locations.

During the same period of nine years, hundreds of explosions have occurred in unprotected areas, with losses running into millions of dollars, but saddest of all to relate, with the loss of many lives, which no expenditure of money can restore.

* * *

What has automatic explosion venting to do with the saving of human life? it may well be asked.

Let us answer that question in this way: Unrelieved pressures balloon with great speed, up around 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. per square foot or between 7 to 10 lbs. per square inch. Did you

ever stop to think just what a blow-torch blast that heat of 1,500 to 2,000 degrees, even for a second or two, means to the fellow-human grilling under it? Even for a second or two.

Window-glass $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick 12"x18" in size will stand several hundred pounds pressure per square foot, without breaking. Careful engineers estimate that it will actually stand 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. pressure per square foot before it blows.

An explosion releasing vent should blow out at a predetermined pressure of from $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce to $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce per square inch, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per square foot.

The difference is just the difference of sending back to the bosom of his family in a black container the scorched and blistered thing which was its bread-winner, perhaps, or letting him walk home as usual, sobered and chastened it may be, and with a great appreciation for the developments of modern engineering and mechanics, to laugh away the occurrence when he has to tell of it at home in explaining away the singed smell on his clothes, but very much alive and ready to go on bread-winning.

A Review Advisory Board designed to observe the effect of N. R. A. codes upon small enterprise, was announced Feb. 19 by Administrator Hugh S. Johnson.

The corn-hog acreage reduction regulations have been modified to provide that if clover or other hay or pasture crops which have been planted in 1933, on a farm under contract, for use in 1934, have been killed by drought or other conditions before the farmer signs his contract, this land may be reseeded this year, even though this will bring the total acreage of feed crops on the farm in 1934 to more than the total acreage of feed crops on the same farm in 1932 or 1933. Crops which may be used for replanting, but not allowed to mature for grain are: Oats, barley, soy beans, field peas, or cow peas.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, $4\frac{1}{2}$ x7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: Revised with all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Dowling's Grain Code: Used extensively in Western Canada. 154 pages, $4\frac{1}{4}$ x6 inches. Price \$3.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1917) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, $3\frac{3}{4}$ x6 inches. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages, $4\frac{1}{2}$ x5 inches. Cloth bound. \$3.50.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations. Any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. $8\frac{1}{2}$ x10 inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

Peerless Grain Code: For cable grains, \$75.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, $6\frac{1}{2}$ x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision): Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

Calpack Code is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Cannery Ass'n. Size $6\frac{1}{4}$ x8 inches, 850 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated
332 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

Field Seeds

Carthage, Mo.—Tucker's Seed House has purchased a Sidney Cleaner complete.

Booneville, Miss.—The Wolf Creek Seed Corn Co. has installed a new Sidney Cleaner.

Winterset, Ia.—The Central Iowa Seed Co. has engaged in the seed and feed business here.

Newton, Ia.—Frank F. Failor will open a seed store, having turned over his greenhouse to his son, Francis.

Eldorado, Kan.—L. R. Hartley of Lampasas, Tex., has purchased the Eldorado seed house of C. A. Aikman.

Chicago, Ill.—Arthur D. Heffron, for 49 years with the Albert Dickinson Co., of which he was vice pres., has resigned.

Baudette, Minn.—New seed cleaning machinery and other improvements are being installed by the Marvin Grain & Seed Co.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—The Central Iowa Seed Co., of Nevada, has opened a branch seed store here in charge of Clarence H. Blom.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—The Earl E. May Co., of Shenandoah, has opened a branch seed store here under the management of H. M. Doty.

Winchester, Ky.—Over 1,600,000 pounds of bluegrass seed was destroyed by burning, instead of 200,000 pounds, as previously reported. So much for the Farm Board's pet pool.

Bellingham, Wash.—Geo. J. Hohl, for 40 years in the seed and grain business, died recently at Rochester, Minn., where he had gone for treatment.

Cincinnati, O.—Demand for red clover seed is reported excellent, from farmers anticipating loss of winter wheat by unfavorable winter conditions.

Ames, Ia.—The Iowa Corn and Small Grain Growers Ass'n at its recent meeting elected Marion Coppock of Ankeny pres., and Joe L. Robinson of Ames, sec'y.

Mason City, Ia.—A meeting of seed and feed dealers was held here at the Hotel Hanford Feb. 14 under the auspices of Northrup, King & Co., concluding with a dinner.

Lexington, Ky.—R. M. Powell, for 40 years a farmer and for 5 years traveling salesman for the Lexington Seed Co., has engaged in the business on his own account as the Fayette Seed Co.

Farmers seeking loans from the \$40,000,-000 emergency crop loan fund will be directed to apply first to the production credit ass'ns of their respective communities, according to Governor Wm. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration.

Supplies of flaxseed are reported to be approaching exhaustion in the United States and Canada, threatening a real shortage of

seed for sowing the coming crop. Canadian crushers are using more seed, one of the largest firms reporting a 15% increase in output.

Yankton, S. D.—C. O. Gray of Renville, Minn., has been given judgment against the House of Gurney, Inc., for \$1,700 damages with interest for six years for failure to make good on a guaranty of seed corn bot by Gray. The suit was in the circuit court three times and twice in the supreme court.

When the price deflation has ended, probably 1934, and the general price level begins to rise, seed prices will rise much quicker than most other commodities, and seed firms should carry large stocks during that period, said Wm. P. Wood, Jr., of Richmond, Va., before a meeting of the Southern Seedmen's Ass'n two years ago.

Fort Morgan, Colo.—The Jacks Bean Co. has bot out the W. K. Patterson Seed Co., of Fort Morgan, and will not only operate a retail seed store, but will be buying beans and seed direct from the growers. The writer will be in charge of the business here and will be assisted by M. S. Worden, who was with the Barteldes Seed Co. for several years.—F. E. Duncan, pres. Jacks Bean Co.

Davenport, Ia.—The Davenport Seed Co., which moved into its new office and warehouse Jan. 1, has installed several thousand dollars worth of new cleaning machinery, including the up-to-the-minute machines enabling it to do all kinds of seed cleaning and processing. The building itself has been completely remodeled to suit the requirements of the seed business. A. R. Bruns is pres. and A. L. Bruns sec'y-treas. of the company.

Nurserymen, florists, greenhouse men, bulb-growers, and similar growers and horticulturists, who devote the major part of their time and assets to agricultural production, have been added to the list of "farmers" who are eligible for short-term loans from the 587 production credit associations recently organized in the 48 states, according to a statement of S. M. Garwood, production credit commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration.

Buy grass and clover seed early, says A. C. Arny, field crops specialist of the Minnesota station. "The grass and clover seed crop was short in 1933," Mr. Arny explains. "Moreover, there will be exceptionally large demands for sowing in 1934, since a large part of the acreage taken out of wheat and corn production will be sown to hay and pasture. Farmers who put off purchasing grass and clover seed probably will pay higher prices and have to take lower grade seed later in the season."

Ottawa, Ont.—During the last five years the Mandarin variety of soybeans has never failed to mature its seed crop at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, according to an official report. It is the earliest available yellow seeded variety and matures on the average in 120 days. Five years ago twenty bushels per acre was a good average yield.

but during the last two seasons the yield of a selected strain has been well over thirty bushels. This showing indicates the possibilities for improvement in the crop.

Bozeman, Mont.—The Montana Seed Growers Ass'n has adopted new rules for seed registration and field inspection. F. A. Halverson of Lone Pine was elected pres., and Sam L. Sloan of Bozeman, sec'y-treas. The board of directors decided that for alfalfa only samples taken by authorized representatives of the ass'n be considered for official testing and grading and the color tolerance be changed to 6 per cent for blue tag and 12 per cent for red tag grade; that at least a one-rod strip separate any registered small grain field from other fields of small grains, and other minor details connected with the seed work. It also was pointed out that alfalfa seed lots containing no sweet clover or noxious weeds now carry a small purple tag to guide buyers in obtaining lots for seed production purposes.

Forage Crop Experiments in Illinois

Often because of drouth, wet weather, insect damage, winterkilling, or some other hazard, there is a demand for an emergency forage. Results of experiments in Illinois during the last year show that Sudan-grass mixtures offer the best solution for late emergency forage. Sudan grass can be seeded from the first of May to the middle of August. The highest yield, 4.11 tons an acre, was secured when Sudan grass was sown May 10. For each ten days' delay in seeding the yield was materially reduced. The second crop of hay was destroyed by chinch bugs beginning with the June 10 seeding, while the first crop was destroyed for all seedings beginning with July 21. In 1931, May 16 gave highest yield, with both earlier and later seedings yielding less. When seeded as late as Aug. 17, Sudan grass yielded 1.82 tons an acre.

In the pasture experiments one year's results show that high-yielding crops included Reed canary grass, redbtop, brome grass, tall oat grass, timothy, meadow fescue, red clover, alsike clover, and alfalfa. Lowest yielding species were sweet vernal grass, red fescue, chewings fescue, meadow foxtail, rye grass, rough-stalked meadow grass, ladino clover, white clover, and yellow trefoil. Mixtures of Kentucky bluegrass, redbtop, white clover, and either brome grass or timothy, ranked at the top. Timothy increased the yield of all mixtures where it was used. A mixture of legumes alone did not do as well as either a mixture of grasses alone or a mixture made up of grasses and legumes.

Among the promising new legumes for use as forage are crown vetch, zigzag clover, and bird's-foot trefoil.—*Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.*

Theodore G. Bilbo has resigned his \$6,000 a year job running the clipping bureau of the AAA, effective Mar. 1. Too bad.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Russell-Heckle Seed Co., carlot buyers-sellers field seeds.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEED CORN

Hand Picked, Sorted, Butted and Tipped—90% to 100% Germination. Car Lots or Assorted Car Lots.

White Pearl, Silver Mine, Red Cob White, Reid's Yellow Dent, Leaming, Gold Mine.

Sugar and Sweet Corn—several varieties.

Good Quality—Prices Very Reasonable

COUNCIL BLUFFS SEED CO., Council Bluffs, Ia.

HARBIN LESPEDeza

NEW GOVERNMENT INTRODUCED ACID SOIL LEGUME.

One pound of seed will produce enough to seed down an entire farm in two years. Limited amounts of official strain for sale. Write for circular and prices.

PRATT SEED FARMS, Roseville, Ill.

Seed Labeling in Arkansas

Paul H. Miller, seed inspector for the state plant board of Arkansas, has announced the following labeling regulations:

Should seed be labeled with a variety name, no more than 5% of other varieties is permissible, including not more than 1% of grain sorghum.

Should seed be labeled "fodder cane—amber type," "fodder cane—orange type" or "fodder cane—sumac type," no more than 20% of a type or types other than that named on the label would be permissible, and no more than 5% should be grain sorghum.

Should seed be labeled "fodder cane" any variety of sorghum would be permissible but no more than 5% should be grain sorghum.

Should seed be labeled "fodder cane—including grain sorghums" any variety would be permissible and grain sorghums might be present up to 50%.

Should seed be labeled "sorghum for sirup" they should be at least 95% of a single variety commonly used for sirup. Not to exceed 1% of grain sorghum should be present. Amber cane should not be labeled "sorghum for sirup."

Harbin Lespedeza Matures in the North

A boon to farmers, seedsmen, and the feed trade in northern states is Harbin lespedeza now being developed in this country. Ever since Korean and other varieties of lespedeza came to the South to build up acid, sour soils and make pastures bloom in the months of drought and short feed, seedsmen and farmers have wished for a lespedeza that would grow and mature in northern states. Harbin lespedeza is the answer.

A new, hardy, drought-resistant, early strain of Korean lespedeza introduced from Manchuria, and under trial by the U. S. Department of Agriculture promises to fill a big gap in northern pastures and to push the American lespedeza belt 200 miles or more north.

Many northern pastures become brown and bare in summer and the new lespedeza makes its best growth then. Altho ordinary Korean lespedeza does not mature north of the southern boundary of Michigan, the new strain has matured at Middlebury, Vt., and at Augusta, Mich. It grows readily in sour soil.

The new lespedeza, which looks so good has been grown successfully on experimental plots in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin.

Plantings of Harbin in the Illinois Corn Belt have shown early maturity, rapid and vigorous growth and high tolerance of acid soils. This newest variety promises to be as great a boon to the poor acid soils from the lower Corn Belt, north, as its predecessor has been to the South. What lespedeza has done for the South is pictured in a report from Kentucky, which says:

During the last five years, Korean lespedeza has made a phenomenal march to occupy at present a million acres of Kentucky soil that otherwise would stand washy and nude during the year. The acreage in Kentucky has nearly doubled each year since 1926. Few other crops in the history of agriculture have made such a wild-fire spread.

On red clay that starts for lower levels with the first sprinkle of rain, lespedeza covers the ground, checking this run-off. The crop seems to thrive on soils that are in the lower registers of the soil acidity scale, in fact on soils so acid that the ordinary clovers will not grow. Where no other legume will stick during the first summer, lespedeza during the past five years has shown a wonderful adaptability to furnish hay that analyzes like alfalfa, yet shatters enough seed on the soil to produce a good crop the coming year.

Something of the ability of lespedeza to reseed itself is told by Prof. C. A. Helm, of the Missouri Experimental Station:

An experience we have had indicates it may be unnecessary to resow Korean after plowing. This plot was planted to Korean lespedeza seven years ago. It was allowed to reseed itself twice. Then it was plowed two successive years for corn and for soybeans. The third year it was disked and seeded to oats. The following fall it was plowed and sowed to wheat.

In the fall of 1931 it was plowed again and last spring was worked down for a seedbed and planted to lespedeza Sericea. Korean came up to a full stand of the plot altho the last seed produced there was five years ago. That leads us to believe the farmer can plow twice in any rotation, once he has established Korean, and then have it volunteer when he is ready for it.

Experiment has not carried Harbin so far. This new variety of so early maturity that it will fill the needs of northern states is just coming on the market. Pioneers in the development of new seed varieties are paying fabulous prices for the seed and reaping well-earned rewards.

Isaac C. Pratt, grain and seed dealer at Roseville, Ill., paid \$50 for one pound of Harbin and planted it on his farms in the spring. The crop matured, and yielded 316 lbs. of re-cleaned seed, in spite of drought and other unfavorable growing conditions. Mr. Pratt has become a great enthusiast for Harbin lespedeza, which he believes will prove a long wished blessing to farmers and seedsmen in northern states where sour soils refuse to grow clovers and need the nitrogen that lespedeza is able to capture from the air.

Crop Improvement

By H. R. SUMNER, sec'y Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, before Tri-State Grain Dealers Ass'n

The Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n is a commercial educational agency that was established nearly six years ago and obtains its support from financial contributions made by mills, commission merchants, line, terminal, independent and co-operative elevators, and maltsters. The purpose of the Ass'n is to improve the quality of the various grain crops before they are delivered to the terminal markets in order that all concerned, farmer, elevator and mill, may profit.

This is your agency and we invite you to use it to the greatest extent possible. If you have some particular station, or territory where the grain that is being delivered is out of condition, if the farmers are cutting their barley too green, or threshing it too closely, or are growing mixtures of Trebi, we would like to work with you and the farmers in that community in an attempt to correct that particular condition. During the last five years we have conclusively demonstrated in a number of cases that it is possible to almost completely change the character of the grain that is being raised by the farmers. In one particular instance we were able to decrease the amount of red durum shipped from an entire county from over 60% of the total crop to less than 12% and at the same time the amount of smutty wheat shipped dropped from over 41% to less than 4%.

The program of barley improvement work was started in this area; a program which is now featuring a great many barley meetings for farmers in all of the barley producing states. The Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n has been very closely connected with this work.

Our Ass'n is in no way competitive to the work that is being carried on by county agents and the various state agricultural colleges. We co-operate with them to a very considerable extent and we also join hands with some of the work that is being fostered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture thru their grain supervision office. Our job is to represent the market requirement phase in any program which deals with improvement of farm crops. Sometimes the county agents or the college people are not familiar with market conditions and when that is the case we are very glad to supply that all important kind of information.

Rice Varieties for Texas

After having tested 88 varieties of rice during a period of 19 years the Texas Agri. Exp. Sta. reports that many varieties including short-, medium-, long-, and long-slender-grain types of early, medium, and late maturity, can be successfully grown in Texas. Though the short-grain varieties, in general, are more productive than the medium- or long-grain types, large yields are not confined to varieties of any one grain type. Seven of the nine medium-grain varieties produced yields of 2,000 pounds or more of rough rice per acre, as compared with five of the eight short-grain and four of the nine long-grain varieties.

The time required for the varieties to mature after plant emergence varied from 104 to 152 days. The short-grain group includes varieties of early, medium, and late maturity, while the medium-grain types include early- and late-maturing varieties. All of the long-grain rices are early in maturity except one, which is medium late. Of the two slender-grain varieties tested, one is medium late and the other very late in maturing.

The milling data on varieties show that the short-grain types produced the largest yields of head rice, and that as the length of grain increased the yield of head rice decreased. The yield of total milled rice did not vary to any extent between varieties of the different grain types.

The rice acreage on each individual farm should be planted to at least two and preferably three varieties that mature at different dates. Early Prolific is the most desirable medium-grain rice of early maturity even though it frequently produces grain of inferior milling quality. Storm Proof, Edith, and Lady Wright are the most desirable long-grain varieties of early maturity, but they produce lower yields of grain than Early Prolific.

Texas Fortuna is the best variety of medium-late maturity. It is a very desirable long-grain rice and is popular in the region.

Blue Rose, including Supreme Blue Rose, is the most valuable medium-grain variety of late

Choice Oats

Country run 2 White Oats
1932 and 1933 2 White Oats

36 and 38 lb. Clipped 2
White Oats

Bulk or Sacked

**EVANS
ELEVATOR CO.**

Established 1904

DECATUR, ILLINOIS

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds
GET IN TOUCH WITH US

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

maturity. This variety produces high yields of grain of good milling quality.

Rexoro is a desirable long-slender-grain rice and matures very late.

The planting of short-grain varieties in Texas should be limited to the demand for rice of this type. Caloro, Piniling Daniel, and Acadia are good short-grain varieties of early, medium, and late maturity, respectively.

Ship Liable for Quantity in B/L

A shortage of 44 quarters of wheat in a cargo from Vancouver, B. C., to Hull, Eng., led the consignee to hold back the freight money, for which the owner of the steamer Patagonier brot suit.

The Hull County Court held that under the Canadian Water Carriage of Goods Act the ship was required to give a B/L showing the weight; and that the B/L in question containing the words "said to be" so many bushels, and "weight unknown" did not comply with the law. Judgment was given in favor of the defendant consignee.

Make All Transportation Competitive

By L. W. HORNING, Indianapolis, before Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana

The transportation system of our country is in chaos. The welfare of the railroads, the trucks, the farmers, the grain dealers, the commission merchants, the lumber and steel industries, and countless others demands equality in regulation and taxation for all forms of transportation. Today we have unfair, inequitable competition existing between subsidized trucks and waterways, and the railroads.

Two causes underlie the present condition of the railroads. One is an unprecedented decline in commercial activities, which has seriously reduced railroad traffic. The other is encroachment upon available traffic by rapidly expanding agencies like trucks and waterways. The latter has resulted from unjustifiable inequalities in regulation. The railroads are restrictively, perhaps "destructively" regulated. Trucks and water lines are inadequately regulated, in some cases not regulated at all. Competition with the rail lines has been unrestrained, even subsidized.

The Interstate Commerce Act, passed Feb. 28, 1887, brought the early railroads into control. At first mild and inoffensive, it has been so modified and amplified that it deals sternly with the railroads. Yet it does not protect the public interest, because it covers only the rail carriers, neglecting highway transportation altogether, and touching water transportation ineffectively. The national transportation system cannot function with progressive efficiency part regulated and part unregulated. Co-ordination of the various agencies, an end to be desired, cannot achieve its economic possibilities under this anomalous condition.

A railroad is a completely regulated common carrier. It is required by law to take any shipment offered, whether profitable or unprofitable. It must charge the published tariff rates, neither more nor less.

Trucks, for the most part, are free agents. They can accept or refuse any business offered. Naturally they take the business which promises good returns. They reject whatever is undesirable and the rail lines, upon demand, must carry it, even tho at a loss.

The trucker slightly underbids the publicly fixed railroad rate for such business as shows a substantial margin over operating costs. The rail lines, hamstrung by tariffs, are helpless to meet the cut. Profitable business goes to the trucker. The railroads get the rest.

It must be obvious that such a situation denies the railroads equality of opportunity in the sale of transportation service. The remedy is to place truck transportation under adequate regulation.

Grain Carriers

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ended Feb. 10 numbered 31,259, against 21,533 during the like week of 1932, as reported by the American Railway Ass'n.

Before the opening of the New York barge canal the two com'ites of the eastern and western carriers will confer and announce reductions on grain and grain products from Buffalo and points west.

Jefferson City, Mo.—A new schedule of motor truck rates in Missouri went into effect Feb. 15 by order of the Missouri Public Service Commission. The rates average 77½% of the rail l. c. l. charges, and will govern 750 highway common carriers.

Detroit, Mich.—Clifford Miller, Adrian; Alger Quinn, Goodell; Fred E. Tyler, Adrian; Owen A. Steffe, Whitmore Lake, and O. W. Plotner, Toledo, O., pleaded guilty to violating the Interstate Commerce Act by false billing to obtain lower freight rates on hay and produce. The maximum penalty is 2 years' imprisonment and \$10,000 fine.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 22946, Kansas Flour Mills Corporation v. A. & S. embracing also No. 23901, Oklahoma Millers' Ass'n v. A. T. & S. F., the Commission has modified its finding in the former report, 195 I. C. C. 277, as to the applicability of rates charged on grain, from points in Texas and Oklahoma, milled in transit at certain points in Oklahoma and at Anthony, Kan., and forwarded therefrom as grain products to destinations in Texas. Applicable rates were found not unreasonable. The finding in the former report that transit rules maintained at points in Oklahoma in connection with the above traffic were and are unduly prejudicial has been affirmed. The undue prejudice has been ordered removed in No. 23901 and the complaint in No. 22946 has been dismissed.

No. 23242, Collier Wenderoth, doing business as Wenderoth Grain Co., v. Kansas City Southern. By Examiner William A. Maidens. Rates, corn, points in Oklahoma, transited at Fort Smith, Ark., and forwarded to Shreveport, La., in the period November 27, 1926, to Jan. 14, 1927, and from December 14, 1926, to Jan. 28, 1927, unreasonable and

unduly prejudicial to the extent they exceeded 23.5 cents from Kanima and Stigler, Okla., and 24.5 cents from Porum and Warner, Okla., by way of Fort Smith, Ark., to Shreveport, La. Examiner said there was an outstanding undercharge of 2.5 cents in respect of the movement from Panama, Okla., to Fort Smith and return, the collection of which, in view of the finding recommended, he said should be waived. He said the record was convincing that the application of an out-of-line charge of 2.5 cents in connection with the movement from Panama to Fort Smith and return was both unduly prejudicial and unreasonable.

Hoch-Smith Hearings Concluded

The hearings by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the Western grain rate case in docket 17,000 were completed Feb. 16.

Harry C. Ames, for the Omaha Grain Exchange and millers at Omaha, said their interest lay primarily in the relationship of rates, particularly with respect to Kansas City.

E. S. Ballard, for the Millers National Federation, asked the Commission to adhere to its original decision both with respect to rate equality on grain and grain products and a reasonable number of transit privileges without separate charge for the transit service.

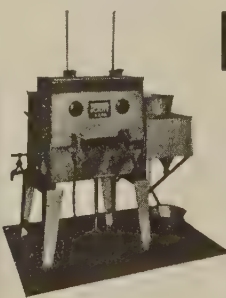
Freeman Bradford, for the Sioux City Grain Exchange, advocated a rate-break system without transit beyond. He pointed out what he said were the disadvantages of Sioux City in comparison with Omaha. The latter, he said, could take northern Nebraska grain and go to all markets on an equality with Sioux City but that Sioux City could not go south although Omaha could go north.

Frank S. Davis, for the Maritime Exchange of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Grain and Flour Exchange, said that the Commission should make the rates on ex-lake grain from Buffalo, N. Y., to Boston, Mass., the same as the rates to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk instead of half a cent over. That difference, he said, was an obstruction to the free movement of commerce in disregard of the Hoch-Smith resolution.

J. B. McGinnis of the Memphis Merchants Exchange objected to varying balances beyond markets. He wanted definite, fixed, outbound proportionals beyond the markets, particularly from St. Louis to Memphis into both the southeast and the southwest. Kansas City, he said, was the only market that did not have a definite rate to Memphis, the rates being varying transit balances, making it impossible for a merchant-diser to know what rate he would have to pay on grain from Kansas City.

H. J. Campbell, for the Chicago Board of Trade, said the Commission was wrong when it found that the specifics subjected St. Louis to undue prejudice. He pointed out that Chicago shipped to eastern trunk line and New England territories while St. Louis shipped to the southeast. Under such conditions, he said, there could be no undue prejudice. The producer, he asserted, was benefited by that arrangement by reason of the competition thus set up between the direct east and west lines, on the one hand, and the north and south rail lines in connection with the rail lines, on the other.

A symposium is to be held on the characteristics of wheat, flour and bread produced in different countries at the Third Technical and Chemical International Congress of Agricultural Industries to be held in Paris, France, from Mar. 26 to 31. Two papers, one dealing with the characteristics of Canadian hard red spring wheat and the other with the types of bread produced in Canada, have been prepared by W. F. Geddes and T. R. Aitken, of the Dominion Grain Research Laboratory.



PROFIT

is assured by using correct GRAIN GRADING EQUIPMENT.

Official Brown Duval Moisture Testers
Scales
Sieves—Grain and Seed
Triers
Mixers
Sample Pans
Accessories
Weight Per Bushel Testers
Emerson Dockage Kickers

Why Not
ELECTRIFY

YOUR MOISTURE TESTER?

Our equipment used by the Government Grain Inspection Depts. and thousands of mills and elevators.

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU
325 W. HURON STREET
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

Supply Trade

Winnipeg, Man.—John R. C. Mitchell, pioneer grain elevator engineer, died recently.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Clarence T. Thorbus, former pres. of the Richardson Separator Co., died recently.

Kansas City Mo.—The Calcium Carbonate Corp. has opened an office in this city, with Myles W. Gahan in charge.

Washington, D. C.—Do not overlook the compensating processing tax on burlap and paper bags.

Sidney, O.—The feed business seems to be picking up a little, and we look for a much better year.—Carl F. Berger, Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Barnesville, Minn.—J. H. Fisch Co. has purchased the implement warehouse of the Farmers Elevator Co., and will use it as an office and store room for its elevator moving equipment.

Chicago, Ill.—The Imperial Belting Co. has leased the one-story factory and office building at 1800 S. Kilbourn Ave. As soon as necessary changes are made the company will move into its new location.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The general and executive office of SKF Industries, Inc., have been moved to this city. This move was made necessary thru a consolidation of the manufacturing sales and engineering facilities.

A hen never lays an egg but what she advertises the fact to the full force of her cackle. Depression, prosperity, low prices, high prices do not discourage her vigorous sales talks and she gets customers for her entire output.

Chicago, Ill.—Expenditure of \$3,300,000,000 by the government for public works endangers the entire building industry, in the opinion of Walter Evensen, first vice president of the Chicago Ass'n of Credit Men. He said many losses had resulted from the practice of awarding contracts to low bidders without proper investigation of their financial stability. As a remedy Evensen proposes legislation which would insure prompt payment for materials and labor furnished by suppliers and subcontractors.

Chicago, Ill.—Wilson R. Young, vice-pres. and manager on the Zeleny Thermometer Co., Chicago, passed away of heart failure at 10:30 p. m., Feb. 25, aged 56 years. Born in Steuben, Me., he joined this company in March of 1926, which active connection continued until the first of this year when Mr. Young decided to take a much needed rest.

Washington, D. C.—Designs registered with the Patent Office are protected, but competitors sometimes copy designs not registered, and this may be an unfair method of competition violative of the Federal Trade Commission Act, a question that now comes before the Commission for the first time in a complaint by the Playskool Institute against the Atlas Doll & Toy Co. The forthcoming decision by the Commission is expected to determine whether the Commission can extend this protection to manufacturers.

Wichita, Kan.—One thing we have noticed in going over the territory is the large number of elevators that have installed modern equipment in old plants that are in very poor condition indeed. With the advent of the combine most elevators have installed larger elevator legs; automatic scales; head drives, etc., and have also put in truck scales and truck dumps but quite often this new equipment has been installed in old plants that really should have been built new at the same time. We really believe that the owners of such plants at the present time could to very good advantage put up new buildings and use this modern equipment in the new structure. With the low cost of construction at the present time we believe that many of the owners would be surprised at what this could be done for.—V. S. Brooks. The Star Engineering Co.

The following 12 states have enacted laws to enforce the National Recovery Act: California, Colorado, Kansas, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Texas, Virginia, Utah and Washington.

Pres. Roosevelt has issued an executive order that a person whose earning capacity is limited because of age, physical or mental handicap, or other infirmity may be employed on light work at a wage below the minimum established by a code.

A Trouble-Free Transfer Spout

Elevator operators who have skinned their knuckles and mashed their toes while attempting to place in position transfer spouts that would not behave will appreciate the invention of a clever fellow named Rhine from North Dakota.

The Rhine invention has been tested and improved under actual working conditions un-



Placing Transfer Spout on Turnhead.

til it fills the bill in every elevator. The device replaces the upper section of the regular transfer spout and carries a friction bail large enough to go around the turnhead, a spring to flip the bail up into position and a pull chain to release the spout.

While raising the transfer spout the operator keeps the bail down by the chain, and after placing the spout up as far as it will go releases the chain from the V clip holding it, permitting the spring to raise the bail and embrace the turnhead, the weight of the transfer spout only serving to make the bail hold tighter, as shown in the engraving.

Both hands are free to place the spout in position. Nothing can get out of order. By the economy of quantity production the manufacturers, R. R. Howell & Co., have made the price so low no elevator man can afford to be without it.

Complete Records of Grain Receipts a Great Help

"Our complete records," said A. T. Porterfield, Porterfield Grain Co., Murdock, Ill., are proving a great boon to the farmers who are signing up for reduced acreage on wheat and corn. They are constantly coming in to learn how much corn they hauled to us during the last few years in order to find their averages of production.

"With the completeness of our records we can quickly refer to their accounts and give exact amounts, so the system we started with Grain Scale Book—Form 23, several years ago for income tax purposes, is now proving a great help.

"Each farmer's account is kept separately in this book along with the account of the tenant. A full record is made of the payment, the division of payment, and all details thereto are right in the account. We have found the ease with which each account may be examined saves argument and encourages trade."

The hog processing tax is to be raised from the rate of \$1.50 effective Feb. 1 to \$2.15 on Mar. 1, there to remain until November, 1935.

HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIERS

for all

Grain Drying Needs

USED EVERYWHERE

NONE BETTER

Tell Us Your Wants



Henry Ford Elevator, Dearborn, Mich.
Equipped with HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIER
for Soy Beans

HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO.

1211 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Hess Drier Co. of Canada Ltd. 68 Higgins Ave., Winnipeg, Man.



Feedstuffs

Lansing, Mich.—Feed for live stock is exempt from the state sales tax, under a new ruling by the State Tax Board.

Charleston, W. Va.—At the semi-annual meeting, Feb. 12, of the West Virginia Flour and Feed Mfrs. Ass'n the by-laws were amended to admit retail feed merchants. R. M. Field, executive vice pres. of the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, gave an explanation of the feed code.

New York, N. Y.—The Iodine Educational Bureau is sending to those feed dealers who request it a portfolio explaining why feed formulas require iodine, how to mix iodine into feeds, and giving the results of tests of feeding iodine that should aid the dealer in making sales to patrons.

Our previously adopted annual meeting dates will have to be changed to the first week in April. These will possibly be the 5th, 6th and 7th of April. This will take us beyond Easter Sunday, and will also give us a greater chance to bring the National Code signed by the President to the meeting.—I. J. Stromnes, sec'y, California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Modesto, Cal.

An amendment to the dog food code has been filed by R. M. Field, executive vice pres. of the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, providing that "Except that this code shall not include manufacturers exclusively or principally engaged in the manufacture of a general line of feeds for live stock, domestic animals and poultry, who also manufacture cereal dog and pet foods."

Modesto, Cal.—Dealers generally are disgusted with the outcome of our state code. The strongly expressed desire of the State Corporation Division to withdraw from all state filed codes leaves us no other out than to concede with their desires. We do not take seriously the Corporation ruling or official reason for quitting our code, that the feed trade is now under either the retail or wholesale Grocery Code, or under the General Retail Code. The problem of the Corporation Division is one of financing, and without that they just cannot function on codes.—I. J. Stromnes, sec'y, California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Bran for Grasshopper Bait

Bran is to form 80 per cent of the 70,000 tons of grasshopper bait to be provided by the federal government for Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota and Montana, but if 50 per cent sawdust is substituted as permissible, the amount of bran would be cut down to 35,000 tons.

Contract forms are being sent out on which to submit bids for the mixing of the poison bait. An appropriation of \$2,000,000 was voted Feb. 20 by the House appropriations com'tee.

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for May delivery:

	St. Louis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
Dec. 22.....	13.85	16.50	11.95	15.20
Dec. 30.....	14.10	17.00	12.45	15.85
Jan. 6.....	14.75	17.60	12.70	16.10
Jan. 13.....	14.85	18.15	13.00	16.45
Jan. 20.....	15.00	17.85	12.95	16.50
Jan. 27.....	15.00	17.80	13.15	16.05
Feb. 3.....	15.50	17.85	13.50	16.15
Feb. 10.....	15.75	18.00	13.80	16.20
Feb. 17.....	16.50	18.65	14.85	17.10
Feb. 24.....	16.25	18.00	14.35	16.75

Canadian Feed Mfrs. Have a Good Time

The Canadian Feed Manufacturers Ass'n held a get-together session Feb. 9 at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Ont., an informal affair in which everyone was privileged to contribute from his repertoire toward the entertainment of the guests.

The occasion drew to the tables 72 diners, among which were represented the exchanges, bag manufacturers, Ontario Agricultural College professors, lake shippers and railroad companies. Gordon S. Dodington was chairman.

Sales of Feeds in Ohio

Marshall K. Whisler, of the department of rural economics of Ohio State University, reports that previous to 1933 the amount of mixed feeds sold in Ohio dropped considerably as compared to unmixed feeds. During 1933, however, the per cent of mixed feeds increased 21.5% over 1932, compared to an increase of 1.7% in unmixed feeds over the same period. This increase in mixed feed consumption may be due to the fact that farmers were, on a whole, better able to buy mixed feeds in 1933 or it may be due to the fact that the supply of all feed grains for the 1933-1934 season is the smallest since 1901 with the exception of 1930.

Based on reports from 224 dealers who sold about 80 per cent of the total estimated tonnage, the estimated tons of the various kinds of feeds reaching the Ohio retail trade was as follows:

Feed	1931	1932	1933
Mixed Feeds—			
Dairy feeds	57,825	25,214	29,844
Poultry feeds	91,453	56,805	68,169
Hog feeds	7,792	2,898	5,969
Other mixed feeds....	17,634	13,332	15,393
Total mixed feeds..	174,704	98,249	119,375
Unmixed Feeds—			
Soybean meal		6,666	628
Cottonseed meal	13,944		5,655
Oil meal	22,146	17,099	17,592
Bran	54,134	55,066	43,666
Middlings	43,471	42,024	27,959
Alfalfa meal	5,331	5,507	2,513
Gluten feeds	18,865	15,650	19,791
Hominy	28,279	11,303	39,582
Tankage	11,073	10,434	6,597
Meat scraps	15,534	17,389	16,650
Milk products	1,640	1,739	3,455
All other feeds.....	20,905	8,695	10,681
Total Unmixed Feeds	235,400	191,572	194,769
Total (all commercial feeds)	410,104	289,821	314,144

Benefit payments to growers of rye, barley, peanuts, sugar beets, sugar cane and flaxseed would be possible under bills introduced in the Congress to declare them basic products. Next!

Exports of Feedstuffs

Exports of feedstuffs during December and during the 12 months ending December, compared with December, 1932, and the preceding year, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, have been as follows, in tons:

	December		Year	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Linseed cake	24,091	6,586	196,121	112,328
Linseed meal	940	none	6,987	7,521
Cottonseed cake.....	9,285	19,309	73,181	100,390
Cottonseed meal.....	3,331	6,314	28,391	40,280
Oyster shells	5,691	2,919	57,000	50,428
Fish meal	2,876	148	7,918	2,381
Mixed dairy feeds....	207	18	1,616	1,318
Mixed poultry feeds..	169	200	2,063	2,329
Bran, midds, etc.....	2,539	3,081	10,241	46,079

Eastern Federation Meeting

At the annual meeting of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, at Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 23 and 24, the leading speaker was Ralph M. Field, executive vice-president of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, who predicted that the code would contain a non-consignment clause; a wage minimum of 40c an hour in the north and 25c an hour in the south; 32 weeks of 40 hours, 10 of 44 hours, and 10 of 48 hours, as maximum scale; an agreement on hours for clerical employees; a 56-hour week at \$16 (in north) and \$14 (in south) for watchman; and provisions permitting the government to demand a report from individual feedmen.

Mr. Field expects approval of the code about March 10.

Discussions of the fair competition clauses of the proposed codes for the feed industry, as well as of their own organization's workings, followed Mr. Field's address.

F. M. McINTYRE, Potsdam, N. Y., presided over the two-day meeting.

N. R. A. Expediting Feed Handlers' Code

I. J. Stromnes, sec'y of the California Hay Grain & Feed Dealers' Ass'n, reports that the code has been officially transferred to NRA from AAA. The AAA had been holding our code temporarily in spite of the President's general order recently transferring it and other codes away from AAA. Under the AAA it was unsettled whether our feed code would cover all feed dealers with 5 or less employees situated in towns of under 2,500 population. NRA has decided this in our favor.

Thomas I. Emerson, assistant counsel, NRA, has ruled definitely that our code when approved will be binding on all feed retailers and wholesalers irrespective of the number of employees or location in small or large towns.

Walter White, Deputy Administrator, NRA, officially received our code on Jan. 30. The code is personally in charge of V. R. Clarke, ass't deputy administrator. He was formerly

Donahue - Stratton Co.

MILWAUKEE

GRAIN & FEED

Elevator Capacity at Milwaukee 5,500,000 bushels

What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Iron oxide
Alfalfa meal	Kelp
Beet pulp	Linseed meal, cake
Blood, dried	Meat meal, scrap
Bone meal	Mill feeds
Brewer's dried grains	Minerals
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Mineral mixtures
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Molasses
Cocunut oil meal	Oyster shell, crushed
Cod liver oil	Peanut meal
Charcoal	Peat moss
Commercial feeds	Phosphates, rock
Corn germ meal	Potassium, chlorid iodide
Cottonseed meal, cake	Poultry grits
Feed mixers	Salt
Feed concentrates	Sardine oil
Feeders for mills	Screenings
Fish meal	Sesame meal
Formulas	Skim milk, dried
Gluten, feed, meal	Soybean, meal
Hammer mills	Tankage
Iodine	Vegetable oil
	Yeast for feeding

Information Bureau

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

connected with the grain business in South Dakota.

On Feb. 5, NRA asked Mr. Steenbergh for all necessary Federation data and forms covering our code. Mr. Clarke is now rewriting our code provisions in accordance with NRA regulations. He is going thoroly over all the suggestions made by our national code com'te. These were included in the code copy mailed members recently. Mr. Clarke promises early action on the feed code. NRA has previously, and can now work fast.

Feeding Value of Soybean Oil Meal

By DR. K. J. SEULKE

There are three methods of manufacturing soybean oil meal. Good or poor soybean oil meal may be made by any of these methods depending on the ability, care and equipment used in its manufacture.

A good soybean oil meal should be well cooked, have less than seven per cent oil, be of a good texture and color, have a pleasant odor and a bland nut-like taste, and be uniform thruout.

State experiment colleges have shown that one soybean oil meal may produce twice as fast gains as another and yet be made by the same process, from the same lot of beans and have the same analysis. The main difference was that one was well cooked and the other was raw and "beany" tasting. Most soybean oil meal today is of a good grade.

Due to its high protein content, many feed manufacturers have been inclined to think of soybean oil meal as simply a source of protein and in many cases they think of it as a substitute for cottonseed meal. Certainly nothing could be farther from the mark. Unquestionably it is nearly as high in total protein as cottonseed meal, but actually higher in percentage of digestible protein (about 8% higher). However, its importance lies not only in its protein content but in the character of these proteins and in the feed itself.

Soybean oil meal is a cooling, laxative protein and its uses in the animal body is as a body builder. In other words, soybean oil meal serves identically the same purpose in a feed as linseed oil meal, and has far more feeding value and actual value in the ration than its protein content alone.

Before soybean oil meal became commonly known, protein ingredients were divided into two general classes, that is, vegetable and animal. The reason for this was that while each source of protein or rather each protein ingredient contains a number of the various amino acids, certain of these amino acids were predominant in the animal proteins, such as meat scrap, fish meal, milk products, etc., while others were predominant in the vegetable proteins, such as linseed oil meal, gluten meal and cottonseed meal, hence, the division into the two classes.

As experimental work developed with soybean oil meal, it was found that this ingredient possessed not only the qualities of the commonly known vegetable proteins, but of the animal proteins as well to a very marked degree. About that time, Dr. D. J. Jones, Chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, in his study of amino acids, made an assay of the amino acids of soybean oil meal and found that the reason for it possessing the qualities of both vegetable and animal proteins was the fact that it contained a wider variety and better balance of amino acids than almost any other known protein source. In fact, this assay shows that there is a marked similarity in the amino acids of soybeans and cow's milk. In fact, milk has been made from soybeans that is very similar to animal milk, and acts in exactly the same way when subjected to precipitation by acids, rennet, pepsin and certain salts. Vegetable casein curd can be prepared from this milk and it will sour just as animal milk sours and has many other properties of animal milk. It

is, therefore, not at all surprising that soybean oil meal may take, to a marked degree, the part of dried milk or dried buttermilk as well as plant and other animal proteins in feed.

Since a great many dairy rations now fed are decidedly lacking in body building proteins, due to the scramble to produce low priced feeds, the manufacturer of dairy rations and the dairy farmers themselves might well give a great deal of attention to soybean oil meal. Here is a feed ingredient that runs 41% or better in protein, 4½% or better in fat, and extremely high in digestible carbohydrates for a high protein feed, and yet has palatability and body building qualities second to none, and the cost per unit of protein is attractively low.

F. S. R. C. to Distribute Feed Thru Dealers

About 6,000,000 bus. of feed grain will be distributed in 16 states to drouth counties by Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, in addition to 6,700,000 bus. shipped during December and January.

After the application of the needy individual has been approved the grain is then shipped and distributed by local feed dealers or other parties selected by the county directors of relief. These local distributors are allowed a handling charge for sacking, weighing out, storage if necessary, and distribution of these carloads of grain. In addition, the grain is all supposed to be ground.

The payment to country elevators varies in different states, as determined by the state relief administrator in his instructions to the county commissioners. In Minnesota ½ cent per bushel is paid for weighing relief grain from the car; and 2 cents per bushel when the relief grain is placed in the elevator, for 30 days' storage, handling and insurance.

Selection of the dealer is made by the county relief administrator subject to approval of the state director. Every effort has been made to continue this as well as other relief feed distribution thru the legitimate dealer both because dealers have facilities for this type of work and because of a desire not to disturb the normal channels of distribution. There are no orders from Washington, however, to the effect that this relief grain should be handled thru established dealers.

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration, thru the state director, also supplies federal funds to county relief administrators to pay for purchases of feed which farmers handicapped by the drouth make from local dealers on approval of the county relief administrator. Farmers applying for this type of relief sign relief work agreements with the county relief com'te and perform some services on county work in exchange for the feed they are permitted to buy.

Official feed purchase orders are supplied to county relief com'tes for this work and are in triplicate so that the dealer receives a copy with each order for feed to be paid for thru the drouth relief agency. Dealers wishing to participate in this business are asked to submit their prices to the local county relief committee once each week. All dealers are asked to give the relief com'tes the benefit of a ton lot price even when ton lots are not purchased for any one feeder.

The states which will receive this grain for livestock feed during February and March are: Alabama, 4,300 bus.; Colorado, 21,500; Florida, 167,500; Iowa, 157,000; Kansas, 37,600; Michigan, 153,700; Minnesota, 971,400; Montana, 17,200; Nebraska, 139,800; New Mexico, 104,800; North Dakota, 1,553,700; Oregon, 52,700; South Dakota, 1,518,600; Texas, 69,900; Washington, 28,000; and Wisconsin, 970,900.

Wheat processing taxes paid by millers and deducted from the price paid farmers for wheat amounted to \$48,726,489 by the end of December.

From Abroad

Bulk grain trucks with hopper unloading bottoms are the most recent development in England, with a gross weight of 22 tons they carry a legal paying load of 14 tons on the highway. The load carrying unit is detachable from the engine and cab. The fuel is petrol and the tires are large, low pressure pneumatic.

Anticipated Supply No. 1 Order, just issued by the British minister of agriculture and fisheries, for 1934, raises the supply from 27,000,000 to 29,000,000 cwt. of wheat. The new order will affect the quantity of wheat which the Minister may require the Flour Millers Corporation to buy in June or July next, in the event of the Wheat Commission representing to the Minister that it is expedient that this power should be exercised. Wheat deficiency payments to growers will not be increased.

HAVE YOUR FEEDS ANALYZED

Know That They Are Right

Protein, Fat and Fibre of Feeds and Grains Analyzed at Low Cost.

RUNYON Certificates of Analysis help sell feeds.

Send in Your Samples Now.

Runyon Testing Laboratories

1106 Board of Trade Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

Samples,
Literature,
Prices
on
request.

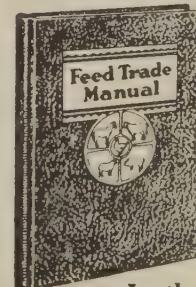


STALEY SALES CORPORATION

Feed Division

DECATUR, ILLINOIS

A Complete Manual of up-to-date Feed Formulas



Indispensable to the man who mixes and grinds feed.

A Practical How To Do It Book containing Formulas for all kinds of feed for any section of the country.

Leather Bound \$2.50 } Plus Postage
Cloth Bound - \$1.00 }

for sale by

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Washington, D. C.—The number of hens and pullets of laying age in farm flocks belonging to Crop Reporters on February 1, 1934, averaged 83.6 per farm, compared with 86.6 a year ago, 84.3 two years ago, and a 5-year February average of 89.5 for 1927-31. Layings per farm flock reflect the trend of total production of eggs. The February 1 layings per farm flock averaged 22.2 eggs this year compared with 26.8 eggs last year, 23.9 two years ago, and 20.8 for the February 5-year average, as reported Feb. 16 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

San Francisco, Cal.—A public hearing on the code of fair competition for the marketing branches of the egg and poultry industry of the Pacific slope was held Feb. 21 at the Hotel Whitcomb by the AAA. The proposed code was submitted by the Pacific States Butter, Egg, Cheese & Poultry Ass'n, and would be administered by a code authority of 20 members. The area would be divided into 10 districts in California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Arizona, and Utah, with administration in each district to be in charge of a district committee, selected by members of the industry.

Refunds on Below Standard Feeds in New Mexico

Under the law of New Mexico refunds are often due customer on short weight and short quality products. While refunds show a satisfactory attitude on the part of the shipper who has been caught putting either short weight or off-quality products into this state, these refunds do not repair the damage done. The best refund is a satisfactory product. The giving of refund by manufacturer and its acceptance by the dealer or consumer does not make manufacturer innocent of law violation when guaranties are not maintained. Refund alone will not prevent laying of violations before the proper authorities, if violation is such as to justify such a course.

Consumer is entitled to refund at any time products do not meet guaranties. Dealers must pass refunds to consumer, as it is the consumer who suffers from low or off-quality products.

Amount due as refund may be found by dividing the cost per ton by protein guarantee (gives cost per ton of 1% protein). Multiply result found by per cent of deficiency, times total tons purchased.

Example. If a shipment containing 40 tons of cottonseed cake is purchased at \$32.00 per ton and guaranteed to contain 43% protein, but analysis shows it to contain 38% protein, what is the amount of refund due?

$$\frac{\$32.00}{43\%} \times 5\% \times 40 \text{ tons} = \$148.83$$

The dealer is made responsible for the feed-stuffs sold by him, and is advised to include in contracts for feed the following paragraph, "Feeds delivered on this contract must comply in every way with New Mexico commercial feedingstuffs law."

A total of 2,156 feeds have been registered in New Mexico at the close of business June 30, 1933. A total of 370 registrations were com-

pleted during the year. After deducting the 180 registrations that were cancelled, there was a net gain of 190 feed registrations for the year.

New Mexico manufacturers again gained in the total number of new feeds registered. New Mexico manufacturers increased their total number of registrations by 23.5 per cent for the year as against 8.5 per cent increase in registrations for outside manufacturers, as reported by F. E. Oaks, deputy in charge of New Mexico Feed and Fertilizer Control office, State College, N. M.

Milk Products Compared

By C. W. SIEVERT of American Dry Milk Institute

There are two dry milk products that are very commonly used in feeds. They are dry skim milk and dry buttermilk. Possibly an idea of the relative amounts used would be of advantage and we will discuss it briefly.

Last year, the U. S. Department of Agriculture figures showed in round numbers approximately 270,000,000 pounds of dry skim milk made. Government figures are not available as to how much of this dry skim milk was used in feed, but figures compiled by the statistical department of the American Dry Milk Institute indicate that quite close to a hundred million pounds of this total amount was used in feed last year.

The government figures on dry buttermilk show a production of a little over 48,000,000 pounds for the year. Actual figures are not available showing the split-up between feed and human food, but it is commonly accepted that most dry buttermilk is used in feed.

Comparing these two products, experimental work at various stations have shown very little, if any difference. Sometimes results have favored one material, and at other times they have favored the other. Conservative opinion at present is that one should watch the quality of the product. In dry skim milk this means that a light colored product that is a light cream to white in color, containing no dark specks or brown particles should be insisted upon. The color should be a yellow with no dark brown material for buttermilk, and in addition the ash content should not be too high. Mineral additions necessary in buttermaking find their way into the dry product, and too high an ash content indicates too great a mineral addition, with consequent detrimental results in feeding.

Condensed buttermilk products were used last year to the extent of approximately 54,000,000 pounds. This represents about 16,000,000 pounds of milk solids. Condensed milk products are comparable with the dry product on the basis of the amount of milk solids contained. The condensed products contain from 27 to 30% of milk solids and the remaining 70 to 73% is water or moisture. Dry milk contains 95 to 97% milk solids. The condensed milk products are used principally in poultry fattening stations, and to a considerable extent are produced at creameries adjacent to poultry fattening stations. This material has been used very little in mixed feed.

When attempting to mix a product containing 70% or more of water in a feed mixture, then

a considerable amount of moisture is added to that feed. Commercially it cannot be done, because the feed will not keep a sufficient length of time. In mixing small batches, it is sometimes done, but after a couple of years of experience is usually discontinued. We know sections of the country where condensed milk has been used in feed mixtures in a small way and after some one to three years practically discontinued because of poor keeping quality of the feed. Furthermore, when 5% of dry milk is added to the feed, one adds 43% of milk solids. When 5% of condensed milk is added to a feed one adds only from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2% of milk solids to the feed. Such a comparatively small amount is not enough to have an appreciable effect on the result producing power of the feed. One could attain the same results by using the dry product, and the final cost would be considerably lower.

For direct feeding in paste form condensed milk product is a good material for the poultryman to use.

Dry whey is being manufactured and sold to a limited extent. This feed is a by-product from the cheese industry and the casein industry. It contains approximately one-third as much protein as dry skim or buttermilk. It contains somewhat more vitamin G than dry skim or buttermilk, approximately 50% more according to Cornell figures. Dry whey has found its way into some feed to good purpose. Generally, however, other milk products are much more extensively used. Dry whey was advocated for feed purposes for the last six years. In a similar length of time dry skim milk has also been advocated and used in feed. At present dry skim milk is being used to the extent of about one hundred million pounds a year which is more than twice the amount of dry buttermilk used, and many times the amount of dry whey.

A bill for a 30-hour week is now before Congress. Why work except for pay days?

The National Independent Millers Ass'n, of which W. H. Stroud is the executive head, has moved its headquarters from St. Louis, Mo., to Washington, D. C., where offices are maintained in the National Press Bldg.

ANALYSIS of FEEDS

Complete \$5 Analysis includes protein, fat, fiber, moisture, ash, nitrogen free extract & carbohydrates.

Proteins, Fats and Fibers—\$1 each
Write for free moisture proof mailing tubes.
SECURITY TESTING LABORATORY
Medical Arts Bldg. Burlington, Iowa

Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

Mr. Hurd, from his experience both as a poultry farmer and college instructor, has revised the text and pictures throughout. The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

This book is printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. Its 480 pages divided into 23 chapters and illustrated by over 200 engravings, teems with helpful, practical information. Price \$2.50 f.o.b. Chicago; shipping weight two pounds.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,

Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts

ANHEUSER-BUSCH

ST. LOUIS

Feed Grinding and Mixing

By E. A. SILVER, before feed dealers conference at Ohio State University

For beef cattle coarse grinding is generally recommended, while for the hard working dairy cow a little finer grade is more desirable. Sheep require very little grinding of their feed, but in the event that grinding is done it should be coarse. Swine and poultry require both coarse and fine grinding, depending on the methods of feeding employed. Very little grinding of roughages is recommended, except for mixtures where fine grinding is usually desirable.

From the recommendations on the fineness of grinding grains and roughages, it is quite evident that coarse grinding is the general recommendation and that the degree of fineness to which grain should be ground depends on the class of live stock fed, the kind of grain and the ultimate purpose of the animal's feed. Usually, coarse grinding is desired for grains high in starch content, while a fine to medium grade of fineness is to be preferred for those high in fiber content.

Medium ground grain fed to dairy cows will produce greater returns than when fed finely ground or whole grain. This is shown by the cost per 100 lbs. of milk produced. The second reason is the enormous increase in grinding costs for fine grinding.

It has been the policy in the past, and is true to a great extent in the present, that farmers and feed men grind much too finely for most classes of live stock. It is true that finely ground grain is to be desired in a few cases, but these cases are in the minority. In addition to increasing the cost of production, and producing a lower quality feed, fine grinding will lower the capacity and decrease the life of the grinding unit.

However, on coarse grinding the burr mill shows the higher efficiency. This is also true on most other grains, at least those which are high in starch content. One of the major reasons for this is that in grinding fine with the burr mill the burrs or plates are pulled closely together, with the result that a high degree of friction occurs between them. This, of course, leads to a very high power consumption and a lessened capacity of the mill.

On oat grinding, which is usually done at a finer grade than on most other grain, the hammer mill shows the higher efficiency. This is due to the high fiber content of oats, which certainly works to the disadvantage of the burr mill. Again a high degree of friction is created between the burrs or plates, and accompanied by the generation of much heat. This condition naturally requires a high power output.

The burr mill will grind to a coarser degree of fineness and the hammer mill to a finer degree of fineness. On shelled corn grinding, and even with no screen installed, the hammer mill will not grind much above a modulus of fineness of 3.10, barely a medium grade. Only on this grain will this defect become apparent, being due to the brittleness of shelled corn and the high peripheral speeds of this particular type of mill. Fortunately, the manufacturers have been alert to the situation, with the result that most of the present machines are being built with specifications for lower speeds.

FINENESS OF GRINDING FOR ALL CLASSES OF LIVE STOCK AS RECOMMENDED BY THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND POULTRY DEPARTMENTS, O. S. U.

Feeds	Beef cattle	Dairy cattle	Dairy calves	Swine	Sheep	Lambs up to 8 wks. of age	Horses	Scratch	Hens
Shelled corn	Medium coarse	Medium	Medium coarse	Whole	Whole	Medium coarse	†Whole or very coarse	Medium coarse	Mash Medium fine
Ear corn	Medium coarse	Medium	Medium coarse	Whole	*....	*....	Whole	*....	*....
Oats	Medium coarse	Medium	†Medium	Medium	Whole or very coarse	Whole or very coarse	Rolled	Whole	Fine
Barley	Very coarse	Medium coarse	Fine-medium	Fine-medium	Fine-medium	Fine-medium	Rolled	Whole	Very fine
Soy beans	Whole	Fine-medium	Coarse	Very fine	Very coarse	Very coarse	†Very coarse	*....	Fine
Wheat	Coarse	Medium	Coarse	Medium	Very coarse	Very coarse	†Rolled	Whole	Medium coarse
Rye	Coarse	Medium	Coarse	Medium	Very coarse	Very coarse	†Rolled	*....	*....
Alfalfa	Whole	Whole and fine for mixtures	Coarse	Very fine	Whole and fine for mixtures	Whole	*....	Very coarse	Very fine
Soy bean hay	Whole or very coarse	Whole or coarse	Whole or coarse	Medium	Whole	Whole	Whole	Very coarse	Very fine
Clover hay	Whole	Whole	Whole	Medium	Whole	Whole	Whole	Very coarse	Very fine

*Not recommended. †Seldom fed.

Altho the quality of grinding has not been given much consideration in the past, nevertheless it is important. For good quality grinding the particle sizes should be as nearly uniform as possible, with practically entire elimination of powdered material or dust. It is without question that both types of mills can very well be improved in this respect, and in addition to producing better feed it might help to solve some of our mixing problems.

The general conclusions seem to indicate that the burr mill is adaptable to coarse grinding, while the hammer mill surpasses it for fine grinding. For grinding grains with a high starch content, the burr type seems to excel the hammer type, providing the grain is not too high in moisture content. For grinding grains with a high fiber content, the hammer mill shows greater efficiency.

Duty on Imported Rye

Rye has never been imported into the United States to any great extent until 1933 when the high prices in America and the large crop and consequent low prices in Central Europe conspired to make it possible to import more than 8,000,000 bus, during the last seven months.

At a hearing before the tariff commission a few weeks ago it was shown that these imports were not to the disadvantage of the United States growers, and that it was undesirable to readjust the tariff as provided by the law to make up for the lower cost of production abroad.

Now it has been discovered that the law of 1930 authorizes the United States customs to impose a duty, in addition to the statutory duty, equal to any bounty on exports from foreign countries, to forestall dumping.

The question arises: Is the countervailing duty retroactive? Can it now be levied on imports on which the regular duty of 15 cents per bushel has been paid? Can it be levied on rye

in bond on which the duty has not yet been paid? The profits of handling this rye are only a few cents per bushel, so that the imposition of a tax now, variously estimated at 24 to 30 cents per bushel, would be ruinous to those who imported the rye.

A petition is being circulated on the Chicago Board of Trade for an amendment to the rules against the delivery of foreign rye on contract. Farmers of the U. S. A. should increase their acreage enough to supply the distillery demand.

H. R. 6358 by Hope would make barley and grain sorghums basic agricultural commodities. The bureaucrats seem to have overlooked the mint crop.

Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

Use more of it—it's healthful



THE DENVER ALFALFA MILLING & PRODUCTS CO.
Merchants Exchange ST. LOUIS LAMAR, COLO.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

By Harry M. Lamon & Alfred R. Lee

A book of 247 pages (14 chapters, 23 illustrations), designed to meet the needs of all who are interested in feeds for poultry. Grains, rations and methods used in every section of the U. S. are taken up and discussed.

In three parts: Part I is devoted to the principles of feeding, explains which elements have been found essential in feeding poultry and tells why certain combinations are made. Every grain or feed-stuff used for poultry is discussed in Part II. Rations for every class of poultry keepers are included in Part III.

An invaluable book which should be in the reference library of every grinder and mixer of feeds for poultry. Shipping weight 1½ lbs.

Price \$1.75 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY FEEDING TRIALS

Feed consumed—Grain, lbs.	Ground grain		
	Whole grain	Coarse	Medium
Hay, lbs.	3,551.8	3,519.6	3,463.6
Silage, lbs.	4,704.0	4,703.0	4,704.0
Electricity consumed (in kilowatt hours)	13,262.0	13,157.0	13,267.0
Cost of power @ 7c per KWH.		4.87	12.35
Labor of grinding, hours*		\$0.34	\$0.86
Labor cost		2.14	1.65
Total grinding cost		\$0.64	\$0.50
Feed cost	125.27	.98	1.36
Total cost (feed and grinding)	125.27	124.47	123.87
Milk production, lbs.	8,975.10	125.45	125.23
Fat production, lbs.	300.09	9,524.10	10,114.30
Average gain in weight per 21-day period, lbs.	10	305.38	333.65
Returns @ \$2 per cwt.	\$179.50	23	22
Returns above cost	54.23	\$190.48	\$202.29
Cost per 100 lbs. of milk produced	1.39	65.03	77.06
Note.—*Two men @ 30c per hour.		1.32	1.24

Pacific N-W Feed Ass'n Holds Enthusiastic Meeting

Two hundred feed dealers from the key cities of Washington and Oregon gathered at the Tacoma Hotel Feb. 21 and 22 for the sixth annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, and were welcomed by President Geo. R. Thompson to the two-day session and College of Feed Merchandising, this year an added feature to a full program of addresses pertinent to the business which had been assembled by Floyd Oles, manager of the association, and Hugh B. Clark, sec'y-treas.

At the eleventh hour the news was flashed to the convention that due to heavy eastern storms the plane of Prof. G. A. Holland had been forced down at North Platte, Neb., and after a delay of 12 hours he had returned to Chicago, and his several interesting addresses scheduled had to be canceled. In his absence and as a most efficient "pinch-hitter" Prof. Harry Schoth, associate agronomist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Corvallis, Ore., gave the initial address and demonstration, with advanced ideas on growing varieties.

PROF. SCHOTH, in covering the commercial varieties of vetches, declared that the Pacific Northwest was now the greatest producer of vetches and outlined the characteristics of some ten varieties.

It is found that malting barley is now developing fast for the reason that the two types in this section are in great demand by both the English and German maltsters, the favorite being the Wisconsin '38, which is found to develop very rapidly in this section.

The latest development in oats was outlined, including the Gray Winter, prime for milling and spring oats, and it is noted that milling interests are making a heavier demand for these varieties and it will pay the grower to improve both the quality and quantity, thus opening another door for better business.

In going over rapidly the various varieties of land grasses, the speaker stressed the point that it was not advisable to mix the wet and high-land grasses.

Among the other subjects stressed, and which were brought minutely to the attention of the dealers by means of tables and charts among the large number of samples was alfalfa which was declared serious in some sections; millets, the kind and variety, main uses and the soils most adaptable to their growth.

Following the address dealers showed their interest by asking innumerable questions, all of which were fully answered by Prof. Schoth.

PROF. WILLIS LEBE, altho not a scheduled speaker, gave a most enlightening address on the "Practical Phases of Concentrates," exhibiting many samples of meat scrap, touched on the increased volume being turned out in freezing plants. He also gave a number of new and interesting facts on fish meal in the modern mash, and that the highly digestible products now being carefully prepared on the Pacific Coast was a high class product from which growers and dealers were getting splendid results. He further stated that the Vitamin "D" while not absolutely necessary was deemed to be "Fine Insurance." From experiments it had been found also, that with the fish meal more energy had been produced than from dry milk as now produced.

DR. POFFETT, another unscheduled speaker, gave an address illustrated with slides of "Goitre in Cattle" and gave a short history of the methods which had been used to stamp it out in several sections of the state, and which were most successful.

PROF. WALTER J. MORGAN, grain supervisor, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Portland, in his address on "Hay Grading and Grades" brought in a large variety of samples

for the benefit of the assemblage. He noted that both the states of Oregon and California were bringing up their product to the national standards. He also exhibited a number of charts and outlined numerous color improvements. There were found, however, yet to be a number of sections whose hay did not measure up to standard and they would be shunned by particular dealers.

The resale demonstration put on by four youngsters was a treat of the afternoon session, in which they were letter perfect and gave some valuable pointers to the older generation. They were rewarded by a generous silver offering from the dealers.

PROF. HARRY B. LEAR, President University National Bank of Seattle, gave the interested listeners a close-up of inflation and advocated reforms necessary to put the country again in prosperous condition. Just two questions, he advised to be put to every problem would do much to solve them for both individuals and the country, "WHO DOES KNOW" and "IS HE HONEST."

GEO. R. THOMPSON, retiring pres., called the second day's session with a splendid increase in registrations. He briefly gave a history of the organization and lauded the splendid leadership of the Ass'n's workers.

W. T. JOHNSON outlined "Poultry Prospects for 1934" most convincingly. He admonished the dealers to pass the word on to the poultry growers and egg producers to keep their quality up, and to use unstintingly modern feeding methods and prices would ultimately react to their benefit. He declared that the Pacific Coast White Egg, however, needs more educational work in its behalf to insure larger markets. Also that conditions in this section are ideal and the producers really have nothing to fear.

JOHN GOULD, chairman of the Feed Control Com'te, advised that he and his com'te had received cordial consideration by State officers who were endeavoring to protect all dealers impartially and yet enforce the laws, and he had found that the State officers welcomed constructive criticism.

PAUL RHODIUS, Supervisor, Division of Feeds & Fertilizer, Washington Dept. Agriculture, outlined the Washington feed and fertilizer law, following which he lauded the dealers' work and attitude toward the department, and that he found they were giving ample value for the money of their customers, their commodities and feeds having a larger proportion of proteins than the law provided, and that the purchaser could always "rely on the tags." He advised that a number of questionable stock remedies were being investigated and those that could not measure up would soon be off the market.

J. B. FINK, asst. director Washington State Dept. of Agri., outlined "The Washington Commission Merchants Law." He divided the commission men into two classes, the one consignees and the other buying from the producer for resale. He advised that brokers will be investigated and if found to be classed as commission men will be obliged to take out licenses for the ensuing year. Now, due to an extra allowance of funds to carry on the work the law will be enforced. A new commission law, due to come up at the next session of the legislature, will have more teeth.

LEON S. JACKSON, asst. mgr. of the Ass'n, enumerated "Oregon Laws Affecting the Feed Industry." There were but five laws affecting the feed industry, Truck—N. R. A.—Sales Tax—State Milk and Commission—AAA. The sales tax was placed in referendum. He ad-

vised that so far the butter code in the state had been abolished.

DR. ROBERT PRIOR, supervisor Div. of Dairy & Livestock, Washington State Dept. Agr., outlined briefly "Dairy Prospects for 1934" and which he advised were considerably better than at the start of 1933. He declared that many unethical and unfair trade practices would soon be abolished. He declared that it was absolutely necessary that the grower secure better returns, and that through intensive education that consumption would be brought up to as high a percentage as obtained in foreign countries. He called attention to several cases of duplication in distribution which could be rectified. The average butter fat price in State of Washington is now 18c per pound, and consumption is still off some 30%. He asked the dairy producers to work with the National Dairy Council, and thanked the dealers for their splendid cooperation. He warned that special interests would again oppose the proposed tax on oleomargarine.

FLOYD OLES, manager, went over the revised by-laws of the Ass'n, following which they were unanimously adopted.

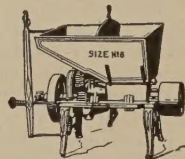
M. C. TAYLOR, Chairman Zone 11, Fertilizer Code, outlined in part how the fertilizer code works, advising that each firm must file an open price schedule with the National Ass'n and send its price lists to competitors, and to be filed ten days in advance of when it takes effect. Prices now in effect are about 13% higher than a year ago due to 10/20% higher labor costs.

C. F. LARSON described the Washington state business tax law. He outlined the three [Concluded on page 175.]

BOWSHER Crush Feed Mills Grind Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO.
SOUTH BEND INDIANA

"Feeds and Feeding"

ILLUSTRATED

19th Edition—770 Pages

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds. Keep it in your office within easy reach of your patrons and encourage their reading it.

Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.

Price \$4.50 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED
332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

brackets, sales, wholesale and retail and manufacture, and their various distinctions. He stated that hereafter feed in sack lots would be considered as wholesale instead of being in the retail bracket, and advised that this change had been brought about primarily due to the hard work of Manager Oles. Only sales made in the state are taxed.

The following were named on the Tax Committee to serve during the year: R. W. Hollo-way, R. J. Stretch, Chas. R. Walters.

The usual diversion to a lengthy business session were the inimitable stories by the eminent hay dealer from Ellensburg, E. W. Fry.

MANAGER FLOYD OLES, now also National Vice of Feed Ass'n, declared that the Pacific section was in the vanguard of the fight for reforms in the business and gave a most interesting resume of the various conferences before Eastern bodies, and that ultimately a fair code would be drawn up for the greatest good of the greatest number.

The open price schedule system means just what the name implies, declared Hugh B. Clark, District Governor Tacoma Division, and the universe should be elucidated on its merits. Knowledge, not ignorance, will bring it further into the open, and results were already being manifested from the limited area in which it had been tried.

Considerable discussion was had on the provisions of the code, especially on the Fertilizer part, and representatives from all sections were heard at length, but upon a vote they decided to voice their approval of the code as a body.

At the adjourned session of the Board of Governors Geo. B. Thompson, retiring pres., was given a vote of thanks for his efforts in piloting the Ass'n through another strenuous year.

ELECTED to serve the Ass'n for the coming year were: John Gould, Burlington, Wash., pres.; Willis S. Small, Eugene, Ore., senior v. pres.; H. A. Conlee, Spokane, Wash., junior v. pres.; Hugh B. Clark, Puyallup, Wash., re-elected sec'y-treas.; Floyd Oles, re-elected sec'y-manager.

Following the business sessions the usual vaudeville, banquet and dancing were indulged in. The chief speakers during the evening banquet were Gov. Clarence Martin and Melvin Tennant, mayor of Tacoma.—F. K. H.

The American Warehousemen's Ass'n held its 43d annual meeting at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 7 to 10, with a record attendance. The following officers were elected: General pres., Sidney A. Smith, Tampa; general vice pres., William J. Rushton, Birmingham; general treas., D. H. Van Name, New York. Mr. Little also continues as general sec'y of the American Warehousemen's Ass'n.

Rhodes Calculator

reduces pounds to bushels of 32, 56 and 60 pounds and shows value of farmers' grain on the same page.

Wheat, Clover Seed, Beans, Peas, Alsike and Potatoes tables reduce any weight from 10 to 6,000 pounds to bushels of 60 pounds and show the correct value of the farmers' load at any price from 40 cents to \$1.59 per bushel.

Corn, Rye, Flaxseed, Kafir and Popcorn tables reduce any weight from 16 to 5,600 pounds to bushels of 56 pounds and give its value at any price from 30 to 99 cents per bushel.

Oats and Cottonseed tables reduce any weight from 10 to 4,000 pounds to bushels of 32 pounds and give its value at any price from 20 to 69 cents per bushel.

Bookpaper, 176 pages, size 6 1/4 x 9 inches, bound in art canvas, weight 15 ozs. Price \$3.00 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Corn Deficient as Poultry Feed

By HARRY W. TITUS, Washington, D. C.

Corn, the king of American feeding stuffs, has, as do other potates, its bad as well as its good points. It stands extremely high as an energy and fat furnishing feed and is very palatable; but it is woefully lacking in some of the mineral elements, particularly calcium and sodium. Furthermore, its protein is not well balanced, for nearly 58 per cent of its content of this nutrient is zein which lacks some of the amino acids so necessary for animal growth.

All corn is not the same, far from it, for color makes a big difference. Yellow corn is unique among the common cereal grains in that it is a good source of vitamin A; white corn does not share this honor. Corn of either color is, however, a fairly good source of vitamin B.

And so, in order to utilize corn to the fullest extent of its possibilities it is necessary to feed with it other feeding stuffs which supply what it lacks. Milk in its various forms is by far the best single feeding stuff for supplying the deficiencies of corn. The other cereal grains have but little value as a supplement to a corn diet; on the other hand linseed, soybean, and cottonseed (oil cake) meals supplement corn to some extent. The packing house by-products, tankage and meat and bone scraps, and fish meal, take an intermediate position between the oil cake meals just mentioned and milk; they are, however, as now prepared, almost equal to the latter.

Fertilizer Selling Hints

By IRVIN J. MATHEWS.

Order taking is out, but nowhere is it farther out than in selling fertilizers. The fertilizer business is going to dealers who merchandise, who actually sell doubting farmers on the use of fertilizer and keep them sold. These dealers advise the farmer what analyses to use, and how best to apply the fertilizer on the land. They create a demand which so far has hardly been scratched in the Middlewest.

Lawn fertilizer is an illustration. In more than a dozen towns where I have inquired this spring, no one has called home owners' attention to the perfectly marvelous results that follow the expenditure of a small sum to fertilize lawns, flowers, shrubs and gardens. What home owner doesn't pride himself on a dark green velvety lawn, gorgeous flowering shrubs, and trees that grow "three feet a year." Each home owner in the United States is a potential market for at least a hundred pounds of lawn, shrub and tree fertilizer every season.

Customers are stimulated by any person who takes the pains to keep abreast of new facts.

We read what is put into our hands. Dealers are missing an opportunity to build business when they do not pass out the educational booklets which fertilizer manufacturers give them.

But keep up to the minute. Such literature is written by men who endeavor to keep abreast of new developments. Don't haul out what were tossed back on the shelf three or four years ago. Get a new supply from your manufacturer.

Demonstrations in Wisconsin show conclusively that the best insurance for clover, alfalfa and legumes is proper fertilizing of the small grain in which it will be sown. These field tests showed the wisdom of using for this purpose an 0-12-6 or 0-16-8 rather than superphosphate alone. Wisconsin is definitely in the "complete fertilizer" stage.

"Use from 250 to 300 pounds per acre of 0-20-20 or 0-8-24 when establishing alfalfa on the agricultural sands of Michigan," says Professor George Grantham.

Some grass blades are sharp; some are blunt, according to pasture fertilizer tests in Ohio. Hall found that 1000 pounds of 5-10-10 fertilizer applied to good pastures multiplied the blades of grass by six. The fertilized pastures produced three and a half times more protein

than neglected ones.

Keeping up-to-date on fertilizer tests will help materially in making this sideline profitable.

Ohio Regulations for Feeding-stuffs

By W. D. SINKEY, Ohio State Feed Inspector

We have had regulatory laws for feedstuffs in Ohio for some 30 years, and apparently the end is not yet, as we now have a new basis on which to collect the necessary revenue for the support of the control department, becoming effective at this time. In some respects the new method of a tonnage tax is the most equitable of any that has been used.

At present practically all of the states have some system of feed control in effect, and perhaps the greater number have adopted what is commonly known as an inspection tag tax in some form, sometimes accompanied with a registration fee, either annual or permanent.

Our new law provides for an annual registration fee for each brand of feed, and also for a tonnage tax to be paid by the manufacturer. This compares favorably with other of the principal commercial feed consuming states.

This new law may perhaps require some definite regulations or rulings by the director of agriculture to clear up any confusion that may occur in radical changes of this nature.

Under the provisions of the law now in effect, a manufacturer is required to pay an annual registration fee of \$3 for each brand of feed that he expects to sell in Ohio during the present year, also to pay a tonnage tax of 16c per ton. This will be indicated by the use of inspection tags or inspection stamps as provided in section 1143-1, and which will be furnished by this department in lots of \$5, \$10, \$25, etc. The tags and stamps are in packages as stated, and may be secured as required from this division. The \$5 package will contain either stamps or tags for 625 bags of 100 lbs. or for 1,250 containers of 50 lbs. or less of feed, and the other packages in same proportion. The tags are the size of the ordinary No. 5 shipping tag, with no printing on one side, on which the manufacturer may print the regular feed label if desired. The stamps are gummed, and may be attached to manufacturers' label tag, can or other package, but are not designed to attach to burlap or cotton bags.

We sometimes wonder what might happen if the department were to be temporarily suspended, as an instance of some things we have discovered, and we hope ended, is the addition of cattle hair to meat scrap, of unground wheat screenings to so-called white, hominy feed. Some years ago we found considerable chicken feathers added to meat scrap and tankage; in fact, to such an extent that 200 bags of meat scraps were run through a fanning mill to make them look usable, and then they were shipped out of the state. The most that can be said about feathers for feed is that 100 lbs. will weigh 100 lbs., and yet they contain about 80% of protein, but in an indigestible form and of course of no value.

We have found some untrained parties starting to mix feeds who did not understand either the name or the value of the ingredients used in the formula; for example, there are some instances which have recently come under our observation, of using reground corn gluten feed as corn gluten meal; another innocently using corn feed meal as corn gluten meal—both with very disappointing results. Recently a party who was preparing to start mixing feed wrote to this office to inquire if a certain bean meal with 22% protein content and being offered to the trade at a very low price was the same product as the locust bean meal that he had noticed in formulas for pig and calf meals. We can all mix in a ration such feeds as corn, oats, bran, etc., without any trouble, but some of the so-called by-products of a highly concentrated nature should be combined with a knowledge of their use and value when used in a ration, if best results are to be expected.

1929
1930
1931
1932
1933



will go down in the history of the farm supply business as the years that saw the American Farmer become "rust-conscious" where his fence was concerned . . . that saw him change from galvanized fence to GALVANNEALED FENCE.

. . . and, in spite of small sales in other commodities, those years saw many MID-STATES FENCE DEALERS make substantial profits selling

ADRIAN, STAR and
BEN HUR FIELD and
POULTRY FENCE.

Ornamental Fence
Poultry Netting
Factory & Corral Fences
Steel Posts
Gates
Barbed Wire
Fence Stretchers
Wire Nails & Staples
Bale Ties
Manufacturers' Wire
Metal Roofing

MID-STATES Galvannealed Copper-Bearing **FENCE**



WHY DON'T YOU LET US SHOW YOU HOW THE COMPLETE LINE OF MID-STATES WIRE PRODUCTS MAKES PROFITS FOR DEALERS?

MID-STATES STEEL & WIRE CO.

Crawfordsville, Indiana